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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Inside and Outside Bang NRA

New Dealer Says Profits Hold

Cuba Smashes Uprising Plot

Jews Plan 1935 World Meet

Dictators Use the Iron Hand

Tennis Names 10 Best Women

WASHINGTON sees the National Recovery Administration jeopardized by ominous disagreement among the President's advisers and by organized attack from the outside. Secretary of Labor Perkins and Donald R. Richberg, chief coördinator of the recovery drive, lock horns with Gen. Hugh S. Johnson over one-man control. The President, considering, has not this time rushed to Johnson's support. Meanwhile, the American Liberty League incorporates to combat radicalism and bring conservative Democrats and Republicans together to guard personal and property rights. Led by Alfred E. Smith, Jouett Shouse and John W. Davis, the league is regarded as organizing an assault on present Administration policies. Recently the President delighted radical listeners in Wisconsin and Minnesota with his promises—The new league is perhaps a portion of his own party's reply.

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¶ The Administration's own opposition to NRA insists on control by a board and many changes in the efforts to regiment industry and business. This would mean reshaping of policies worked out by the brain trusters and put forward as essentials of the New Deal. An American Bar Association Committee points out that New Dealers have enacted more legislation in a year than had gone on the books since the Revolutionary War. Lawyers claim they are confused. Business men widely express dissatisfaction. Thus, reorganization of policies and machinery draws increasing popular insistence. In a nation-wide broadcast Secretary of Commerce Roper seeks to reassure with the declaration that the Roosevelt Administration stands for just profits—"It does not seek to eliminate the profit motive in business."

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¶ Cuba sees Col. Fulgencio Batista, head of the army, smash a plot for Government overthrow and send three chief plotters to death. The alleged uprising was to take place on Sept. 4, anniversary of Batista's rise to power through rebellion. It was led by his former main supporter, Lieut.-Col. Mario Hernandez, military commander of Pinar del Rio Province, who is shot resisting arrest. Maj. Angel Echevarria and Capt. Augustin Erice, high in the army, are court-martialed and ordered executed—Batista, former sergeant, again gives Cuba a lesson in mental alertness.

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¶ Geneva sees leaders from 24 nations agree to hold a world Jewish conference in that city in August, 1935. Rabbi S. Margoshes of New York says the decision gives hope to millions of Jewish people looking for help and direction in days of trouble. Opposition to the 1935 conference was mainly from American delegates, who felt the time too short to prepare Jewish opinion sufficiently to make the conference a success, but these finally gave in. The conference purpose is defined—In a historic moment, the world's Jews wish to present a united front to all attacks.

* * *

¶ Europe's dictator governments show their subjects that harshness will characterize the handling of offenders against the state. Bulgaria arrests members of the noted Macedonian National Committee, a cultural, philanthropic and political organization, charging dealings with revolutionaries. Dictator Georgieff doesn't like Macedonian racial loyalty. Russia sentences three employees in the Moscow construction department to death for defrauding the Government and sends 12 others to long terms in prison—Dictator Stalin holds unfaithfulness to his régime the highest crime.

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¶ Manchukuo, unrecognized state, forces recognition in the news by wholesale arrests of Soviet employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway. With the jailing of 17 at Harbin the total held for subversive activities is 77. As Japan mutters military threats and Moscow threatens back, Manchukuo, assuming Japan's rights in the Chinese Eastern as Japan's puppet state, asserts that purchase of Russia's share is off, but that Manchukuo must have equality in control—Which means that a steel rail is being used further to stir the political pot in the Far East.

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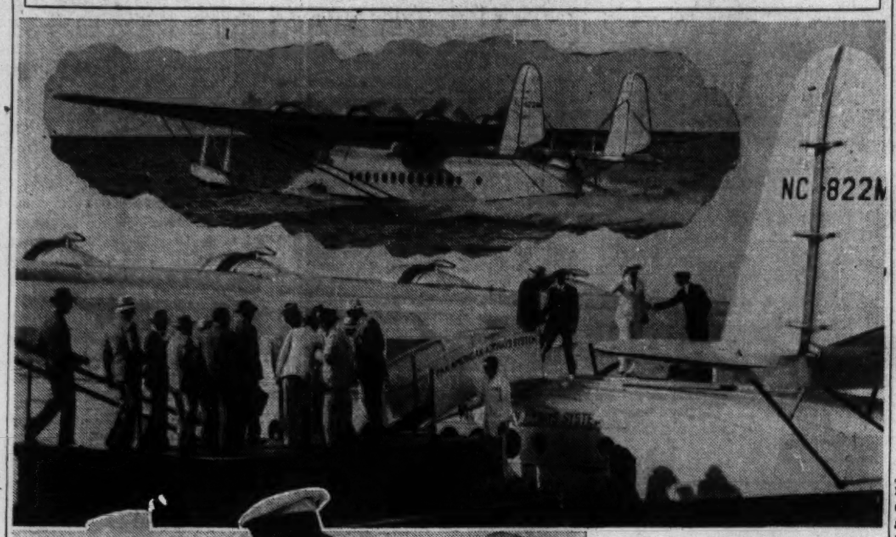
¶ Paris sees the International Tennis Association rate Miss Dorothy Round of England as greatest woman tennis player. Miss Helen Jacobs, American star, who recently lost to Miss Round at Wimbledon, is in second place. Third is Margaret (Peggy) Scriven, England; fourth, Mme. Rene Mathieu, France; fifth, Joan Hartigan, Australia; sixth, Sarah Palfrey, United States; seventh, Hilda Krahwinkel, Germany; eighth, Lolette Payot, Switzerland; ninth, Carolin Babcock, United States; tenth, Rollin Couquerque, Holland—Widely scattered, these 10 stir the women of the world with a desire to excel.

Wings Over the Americas



G. W. Romer, Miami, Fla.

Brazilian Clipper on Epoch-Making Flight

Upper—America's Largest Flying Boat Loading Passengers and Taking Off for South American Ports. Lower—Igor Sikorsky (Left), Designer and Builder of the Craft Which Has Established 10 World's Records. Edwin Musick (Center), Commander, Bidden "Vaya con Dios" by Miss Prado, Colombian Consul at Miami.

Edge Makers Strike Is Settled

Truck Overloads Hold Danger

City Attacks Relief 'Chiselers'

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Strikes

Peace in Lynn

Several thousand Lynn shoe workers looked forward happily to their return to work tomorrow as the edgemakers today voted to end their strike after they had submitted their case to arbitration and won their demand for 12½ cents a case more for their work. The edgemakers because of the skilled nature of their craft halted production in many Lynn and Boston shoe factories.

Lynn shoe workers have Peter J. Walsh, attorney for the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, to thank for their return. The strike council of the edgemakers agreed to submit to Mr. Walsh their demand for higher wages to arbitration and abide by his decision.

Mr. Walsh then drew up a tentative agreement calling for a new rate of 72 cents a case to the edgemakers, called on all shops which have employed non-union edgemakers to discharge them, demanded strikers' return to work at 1 p. m., handed it to the manufacturers. By 12 noon all but two plant owners had affixed their signatures to the agreement.

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Thrice to the Law

Strike problems seldom get into the courts. The Gregory & Read Wood Heel Company of Malden, however, managed to get $1000 damages a few weeks ago from several former officials of the old National Shoe Workers' Association because they violated an injunction.

Yesterday this concern laid the ground for further legal protection by applying for a sweeping injunction against all officers and members of the United Shoe & Leather Workers' Union. Gregory & Read charge the union with having entered into a conspiracy to force manufacturers to join them in an attempt, by boycott, to destroy the plaintiff firm's business unless it abandons its open-shop policy.

Great importance is attached to the suit as a test case determining the legality of unions stipulating in their agreement the use of only union-made parts. Employers have long protested that unionism was going too far when it not only wanted complete control over a factory but insisted upon dictating what outside materials and parts should be purchased for fabrication.

This firm is also in the courts to obtain a permanent injunction against further picketing by the union at its Malden plant as a result of riots a few weeks ago between pickets and police. A hearing of the firm's equity suit on this injunction plea is scheduled for Aug. 29.

Highway Safety

Facts, Not Conjectures

Many overloaded trucks on Massachusetts roads recently have led to the following conjectures:

1. That business is so much better that overloading is necessary.
2. That business is so poor that

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

South Americans Pay Respects To Brazilian Clipper

Rio de Janeiro Honors U. S. Newspaper Men in Great Airport

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 23 (AP)—The air liner Brazilian Clipper, making a maiden flight down the South American coast with a party of American newspaper executives and publishers, left here early today for Buenos Aires but had to put back because of fog.

At Rio De Janeiro two passengers in addition to the original 19 were taken aboard.

Senhora Darcy Vargas, the wife of President Vargas of Brazil, yesterday christened the big 19-ton flying boat, the Sikorsky S-42, the Brazilian Clipper.

The huge airplane, a 32-passenger trans-ocean type, will operate on regular service from North America down the east coast of South America, carrying passengers, mail and express.

President Vargas spoke at the ceremony held in the beautiful harbor of Rio de Janeiro. He eulogized North American inventive genius. Ambassador Hugh Gibson of the United States responded to the President's speech.

Editors Brushing Up On American Geography

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 23—The special mission on which the group of prominent American publishers and news executives are visiting South America on the first flight of the new Pan American Clipper plane, which has recovered for the United States all important world transport records for seaplanes, is the first measure of its kind ever taken in behalf of the United States.

The great distances involved and the lack of adequate rail or highway transportation give a marked advantage to air services in most parts of Latin America, particularly for traffic with the United States. The advantage is shown by the fact that the number of passengers and amount of express carried by Pan American Airways and Pan American-Grace Airways have grown constantly during each year of the depression, when general trade of the United States with Latin America has suffered a severe decline. The total number of passengers increased from 22,587 in 1930 to 67,132 in 1933, while the amount of express

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Light Is Urged On U. S. Issues To Offset Reds

Stress Is Laid on Need for People to Understand Nation's Problems

Specially Vital Now

Applies Especially to Unemployed Who May Be Easy Prey to Radicalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 23—The most effective way to combat radicalism is to give people an understanding of the social and economic problems facing the United States today, and what is being done to solve them. Such a procedure is especially applicable to the unemployed, some of whom are inclined to become rather "wild-eyed" at their inability to obtain work.

This means of maintaining the morale and confidence of the people in democracy was advocated at the recent conference held here at the University of California, for newly-appointed supervisors of emergency education in California, Utah, Nevada and Arizona. While particular attention was paid to routine work entailed in handling classes, considerable time was also spent in discussion of the broader aspects of the federal emergency education program.

Cases Brought to People

It was pointed out that in the case of adult education "classes must be brought to the people," rather than waiting for them to enroll of their own accord, as has been the practice in the past. In this way, it was said, instruction may be given to individuals who are most in need of it, especially from the standpoint of understanding present day issues.

Local school systems throughout the four states, it was reported, have already inaugurated campaigns to interest citizens in their respective communities in adult education classes being formed. The wishes of the people, it was said, are being solicited, in order that subjects of interest to all may be taught.

It was advised that these classes be held in elementary school buildings or in other quarters, rather than in high schools. Smaller structures it was said, tend to give an air of homeliness, and a resulting feeling of confidence in those attending classes.

Building Up Self-Confidence

It was also suggested that particular attention be paid to holding class discussions, in order that every one might be able to express his opinion, and thus gain self-confidence. In the field of general education for adults, it was advised that subjects be stressed which deal with the current situation.

As a sidelight on the Government's emergency education program, it was pointed out that educators throughout the nation are gaining a valuable insight into what interests people, as a result of the survey that is being made to determine what subjects should be offered for adult consumption. This will mean, it was said, that adult education programs in the future will be much superior to those of the past, with the result that the general cultural level of the people as a whole will be raised.

Public Gets Warning Of Danger in Social Panaceas of Minority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23—Ninety per cent of the American population is economically and politically sound in its thinking; it needs only

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Join Forces

Upper: Wide World
Lower: Bain News Service

Jouett Shouse
Former Chairman of Democratic Executive Committee

James W. Wadsworth
Republican Leader in New York State Politics

Cities Expected To Make Utilities Help Out Income

Many Now Cut Taxes and Rates by Owning Gas, Light and Power

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 23—Municipal ownership of public utilities as a means of raising additional revenue for impoverished cities or lowering their tax rates was declared to be an inevitable trend of the future by Mr. Meyer Fink, general counsel for the Pubic Ownership League of America, in an address at the Chicago world's fair this week.

Mr. Fink reported that there were at least 84 "tax free" towns and cities which have been able to eliminate local taxes as a result of earnings from their publicly-owned utilities.

Many more cities, he added, prefer to take smaller profits instead of lowering taxes and so save money for their residents by giving them lower rates.

Speaking in a series of lectures on "Society Tomorrow," sponsored by the Chicago Woman's Club, Mr. Fink said that cities which operate their own utilities are usually found to be in good financial condition, and that, for this reason alone, many more communities should discuss the desirability of going into the public utility business. In fact, he said, many will find it necessary if they are to raise enough money to pay their employees.

"Municipalities will have to go into public ownership," he said, "because so many of them are broke and will have to find new sources of revenue, and they can't get it out of taxes."

Another argument for public ownership that Mr. Fink used in his address was that regulation of private enterprise is ineffective. The people of the United States are being overcharged between $500,000,000 and $1,000,000,000 a year because public regulation has failed to work as it should, he said. Whatever regulation is attempted, Mr. Fink declared, ways have been found or can be found to evade it to some extent.

Mr. Fink declared that President Roosevelt appeared to realize fully the need for a new approach to the utility question and that, through his interest in publicly-owned enterprises, was "meeting this thing in a very effective fashion."

Speaking of the Tennessee Valley Project, which is going forward under the present Administration, he said that the utility interests in Memphis had "seen the handwriting on the wall," months ago, and had reduced rates 21 per cent, and that this was a good indication of the rate adjustments that could be made if the competitive influence were given greater play.

The cities and towns which are listed as tax free by the Public Ownership League of America range in size from 20,500 down to a few very small ones in the hundreds, one of 272 and another of 281, as reported by the 1930 census. Five of them are over 10,000 and six slightly under 10,000.

Conservatives Unite To Test New Deal Under Constitution

American Liberty League Formed With Aim of Protecting Rights of Private Property and Individualism

Organizers Disclaim Antagonism To Roosevelt in Their Program

Shouse, Smith and Davis, Democrats, and Wadsworth, Irénée du Pont and Miller, Republicans, Lead Movement to Oppose Radicalism

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—A new organization entered the American political arena today. Chartered as the "American Liberty League," it has been established by a group of Democrats and eastern Republicans as a rallying ground for conservatives of both parties for an aggressive campaign against the "radicalism" of the times.

It is allegedly a nonpartisan movement which as yet has no avowed intention of doing more than mold public opinion and influence legislation. But behind the carefully guarded explanations of its organizers is a hint that if the New Deal fails to yield to the enlightened leadership of the league, the latter may conceivably become the nucleus of a conservative "anti-Roosevelt" movement in 1936.

The organizers make a point of the fact that the establishment of the league was discussed with the President. They declare their intention to coöperate with the President and with Congress in obtaining legislation to assist recovery. They deny general opposition to the Roosevelt Administration and the New Deal.

Respect for Property Rights

But the emphasis they lay on teaching "the necessity of respect for rights of persons and property" and "the duty of government to encourage and protect individual and group initiative and to foster the right to work, earn, save and acquire property and to preserve the ownership and lawful use of property when acquired" plainly sets off its objectives as hostile to those of the New Deal.

Nowhere is Mr. Roosevelt's "more abundant life" nor his conceptions of "greater social justice" to be found in the league's statement of purpose. Whereas the New Deal emphasis is on improving the lot of the "forgotten man," the league seeks to revive respect for property and stresses what might be termed a "back-to-the-Constitution" movement.

Establishment of the league was announced late yesterday by Mr. Jouett Shouse, one-time chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, who has been named president. Associated with Mr. Shouse on the league's executive committee will be the man he twice tried to put into the presidential chair, Mr. Alfred E. Smith. The other Democrat is Mr. John W. Davis, Democratic presidential candidate in 1924, who was associated with Mr. Smith and Mr. Shouse in the "stop-Roosevelt" movement at the Chicago convention.

Republican associates of this Democratic triumvirate of conservatives are Mr. Irénée du Pont, in-

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Bulgaria Jails Executive Group Of Macedonians

National Committee Held Power Over Half Million Refugees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

SOFIA, Bulgaria—On the grounds of illegal dealings with Macedonian revolutionists, Bulgaria's dictatorial government has arrested members of the Macedonian National Committee, a cultural, philanthropic and political organization which exists to promote the feelings of national loyalty among the half million Macedonian refugees in Bulgaria.

The National Committee publishes papers in Bulgaria and abroad and carries on active propaganda with a view to drawing the attention of the world to the Macedonian problem. The organization has long been registered as a legal corporation and has been conducted by distinguished people occupying a high social position in Bulgaria. It has no official relations with the Macedonian revolutionary organization, although it has generally worked in harmony with it.

Many Arrests

When the Georgieff Government seized the power three months ago, the Government did its utmost to suppress the Macedonian revolutionists. From time to time one or another of the chief members of the legal and cultural organization was taken into custody. Now it has the whole executive committee.

The Government's action is regarded as indicating that the anti-régime activity of the Macedonians has been increasing. Indeed, representatives of the Macedonian committee in America have circularized leaders of world public opinion complaining of the policy of the Bulgarian Government.

Embarrassing

The conflict between the Georgieff régime and the Macedonians causes much embarrassment even in official circles because the fight with the Macedonians is interpreted as an alliance with Bulgaria's enemies against the supreme interest of nation.

That other sections of the population are inclined to side with the Macedonians is shown with the recent arrest of Ex-Minister Boyan Smiloff, leader of the Bulgarian Nationalist Party, who has been interned. Other politicians were also arrested or their houses searched by police.

Suppression of political liberties which the nation has enjoyed for half a century is undoubtedly causing much secret resentment. So is the Government's tendency to make concessions to Yugoslavia.

Evident Purpose

The new Bulgarian Government, which constitutes an army dictatorship, has for some time been work-

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Things Present

Mr. Perrin devotes his "North . . South . . East . . West" today to a discussion of a plan to combat depression being advanced in Australia. Editorial Page.

A person who does not seem gifted to do outstanding things himself, may be able, by his appreciation and encouragement, to bring out the best in others. Read "Be an Appreciator," on the Young Folks' Page.

An Italian who is studying English might enjoy comparing the article and translation on the Home Forum Page.

A collection of the best Cartoons of the Week appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities Page, a continuation of the Wide Horizon as a daily feature on the Editorial Page, and a layout of Monitor Camera Club pictures.

Marooned Russians Happy Over Rescue From Wrangel Island

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (AP)—Forty-four Russian colonists, ice-bound for five years on lonely Wrangel Island in northern Siberian waters, were reached by a group of Soviet physical scientists on the ice-breaker Krassin on Monday, according to word reaching here.

Their lonely years of isolation were supposed to have ended last year, when the Cheliuskin sailed for Wrangel Island. But that expedition never was able to land, and on the return voyage got caught in an ice jam and sunk, while its 102 passengers were rescued by airplane after months on an ice floe north of the Bering Straits.

Radio messages reaching here described the uncontrollable enthusiasm with which the colonists greeted the relief party. The message added that the manager of the colony, Mr. Mineyeff, and his wife, Vlasova, had kept up the morale of the colony through their long isolation.

Civil War Veterans On Montreal Visit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—All of them octogenarians, 12 veterans of the American Civil War, members of the Massachusetts branch of the Grand Army of the Republic, visited Montreal recently. Wearing their blue uniforms with gold buttons and their decorations, the veterans appeared surprised when Montreal citizens asked them if they had seen Lincoln. "Why, of course I have seen old Abe Lincoln," said one veteran to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here, "General Grant, General Sherman and 'little' Phil Sheridan—I've seen 'em all."

These veterans recalled the first convention of their organization at Boston in 1867, when more than 60,000 veterans paraded for several hours. They have attended 50 conventions since then.

NRA Housing Act Not New to British

'Radical' Roosevelt Act Still Lags Behind England's Governmental Aids Quietly Extended for Low-Cost Dwellings Since 1918—London's Horizontal Tenements Compared With New York's Vertical System

Slum Clearance Held Master Key in Recovery Drive

The Old New Deal

Interest abroad in the Roosevelt New Deal has been lively from the start, because of its striking innovations and effect upon Europe. A member of the Monitor's Washington staff, who has followed the NRA at the capital from its start, has gone to England to study precedents for the American experiment and to compare it with European measures. He writes nine articles, of which this is the second.

By Richard L. Strout

I began this article by taking the Spring Street bus in New York City on a hot summer's day to Lewis Street, under the shadow of the Williamsburg Bridge. I concluded it after inspecting the congested areas in half a dozen of the worst sections of the City of London. This comparative exploration was made because I had a number of definite questions in mind. Most of them concerned President Roosevelt's New Deal and the American housing policy in general.

In New York I saw the slums taking to the skies—six or seven stories, or "flats," piled one on top of the other, with fire-escapes facing the streets; pathetic flower-pots here and there growing woebegone plants; women and children looking down on the streets below—the typical squalor, dirt and overcrowdedness of the American slum.

In London the overcrowded sections spread out horizontally. There were no big box-like hives of tenements, with cells of families living one on top of the other. Instead there were rows and rows of identical little houses, wedged in tightly side by side as close as could be, without cellars, without adequate plumbing—or any plumbing—without central heating and with too many people packed in a room.

In both great cities there was overcrowding, lack of decent accommodation and living standards. But after saying that, further comparison is difficult. For myself, I never found quite the same degree of degradation in London as in New York, and it is a question whether the word "slum" in the accepted American sense really applies to the congested London areas. Perhaps, though, it is a question whether one prefers to be squeezed in a vertical, or horizontal, direction!

But the real question is not the relative badness of the districts. The question is, what is being done about it? In the United States, the last days of Congress saw passed the great new National Housing Act. It is an integral part of the Roosevelt New Deal. It has been assailed by radicals as too conservative. It has been assailed by conservatives as too radical.

Undoubtedly, so far as its precedents go in the American scheme of things, it strikes out into startlingly new ground. What I wanted to know was where the New Deal stood in relation to other countries. Just how radical, for example, would the American Housing Act appear, let us say, in British eyes?

Both the English and American Governments are today vividly conscious of the advantages of stimulating housing. Each feels that the benefits are twofold: first the social gain of giving low-paid workers decent places in which to dwell; and second, the economic benefit of "priming the pump" by putting men to work at the basic job of construction.

Again, the general feeling is that the public's demand for better hous-

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Rift in NRA Over Authority

Wheat Acreage Waits on London

Warning on Politics in Housing

President Faces Decision on Recovery Control by Johnson or Policy Board—Anniversary of Langley, Aviation Pioneer, Observed

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—One of the widest and sharpest rifts the Roosevelt Administration has yet experienced today made the future of the NRA and of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's connections with it a matter of serious uncertainty as both sides waited for the President's return and the decision which almost certainly must support one side or the other.

He returns this afternoon. He is scheduled to leave for Hyde Park Saturday evening. In the brief interim it is expected that he will settle, once for all, the moot question of NRA authority. And that settlement will mean either that General Johnson will remain supreme head of the NRA for a period of months or will be subordinated to a controlling policy board in a position which, it is believed, would be intolerable for him for long.

While Washington awaited with keen interest the outcome of this struggle of Administration chieftains the AAA worked over a readjustment of next season's wheat quotas, the Treasury declared the dollar would remain stable, conservatives of both parties formed an organization to combat "radicalism" and preach "property rights," and workmen prepared the Washington Monument for the first hand bath in its history.

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Rift Over NRA: For the first time, the basis of the cleavage over NRA's future is explained from sources close to the scene of action. According to these reports, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson suddenly woke up to the fact on Monday that the other NRA planners, among whom Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Mr. Donald P. Richberg, director of the Emergency Industrial Council, are most prominent, had evolved a system which would make him a mere administrator of policies devised by others.

Such an outcome was not within the general's contemplations. At his last press conference he advocated establishing a policy council similar to a board of directors, to exercise complete responsibility for NRA policy. He frankly added that he would accept the chairmanship of this council should the President ask him to serve. On Saturday he was visibly elated when he told the press that the President had asked him to stay with the NRA. Apparently he thought at that time that he would become the central figure of its policy board and thus continue to guide its destiny.

But on Monday the General suddenly discovered that Mr. Richberg and Miss Perkins had no intention whatever of leaving the NRA's policy in the General's hands. Instead they intended to make him an executive administrator whose only duty would be to supervise administration and carry out the policies devised by others. Such an arrangement would leave him only the task of routine administration—from which he is most anxious to escape—and take away from him the drafting of policy—which he is equally anxious to retain.

That such an arrangement would in all probability make the General's position in the NRA untenable is obvious. A policy council on which would sit individuals to the taste of Mr. Richberg and Miss Perkins would almost certainly reverse or drastically change the policies which the General has pursued from the NRA's inception. Thus he would be in the position of taking orders to turn his NRA away from the objectives he himself set for it and lead it in directions contrary to his own inclinations.

The General's alternative to the Richberg-Perkins plan is now understood to be a board which would act only in advisory capacity but without authority to enforce its recommendations on the Administration. He, as administrator, would, of course, be perfectly willing to function with such a board. But the weakness of this proposal is that it is exactly what was originally attempted.

When the NRA was set up, President Roosevelt appointed a Cabinet committee known as the Special Industrial Recovery Board to act as a supervisory body over NRA. But General Johnson cut himself loose from its apron strings so promptly and so completely that it was eventually dropped and the general left in sole control.

It is the repetition of just such an occurrence which the Administration planners seek to avoid. They have the greatest respect for the General's ability as an administrator but question the wisdom of many of his policies and feel that policy making must be taken out or his hands.

Should the President uphold Mr. Richberg and Miss Perkins, which appears most likely, it undoubtedly would mean a sharp curtailment of NRA's price fixing policies, more leaway for the free play of competition, coupled with some composition with the Federal Trade Commission over anti-trust law enforcement, more resistance to monopolistic practices and rigid enforcement of labor's collective bargaining rights.

It is extremely uncertain that General Johnson would remain long in a position where he would be called upon to administer changes in his own policies.

* * *

Drought Aid: Changed plans for adjusting next year's wheat crop will not be announced until the results of the International Wheat Conference now in session in London are learned.

"No definite program for 1935 has been finally adopted although general agreement has been reached within the administrative group as to the method of approach for the coming crop year," Mr. Chester C. Davis, AAA administrator, said.

The method agreed upon will probably be to reduce somewhat the acreage cut originally set for next year. Crop experts expect a big yield following the drought. Therefore, wheat plans will probably include provision for using part of the wheat for forage if the crop becomes too large. "Sentiment of farmers as it comes to us," Mr Davis said, "favors continued cooperation in productive effort to yield a balanced supply for world and domestic markets at a fair farm price."

More effective handling of drought problems is expected to result from a broad reorganization of special drought committees now going on in the Department of Agriculture. The group, to be called the Drought Plans Committee, is to be headed by Dr. C. W. Warburton, director of the Agricultural Extension Service, and will represent both new and existing units of the department, including the AAA. Members of the committee will serve as chairmen of various sub-committees assigned to make studies and recommendations on specific problems such as livestock purchases, seed conservation, surveys of supplies, and designation of drought areas. More than 1400 counties are now on the drought list.

* * *

Better Housing: Housing experts from England and Germany are here this week to discuss with government officials the progress and setbacks of slum clearance and low-cost housing.

The party includes Sir Raymond Unwin, a leading housing authority and former president of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Miss A. Mellor Samuel of the English Society of Women Housing Estate Managers; and Mr. Ernest Kahn, formerly manager of municipal housing developments at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.

"Your country is fortunate," the visitors said, "in having the opportunity to profit by the mistakes made abroad in low-cost housing." Among other things they warned officials that there is great danger in allowing politics to influence model housing projects.

After visiting the public works housing division, the new federal housing administration, the subsistence homestead division, and investigating the plan for removal of Washington alley slums, the visitors will start on a tour that will take them to about 35 cities.

Meanwhile, Mr. James A. Moffett, federal housing administrator, announced that 3255 financial institutions have accepted insurance contracts under the home modernization plan. It is estimated that these institutions with resources of $21,586,214, have capacity to serve 114,986,011 persons. Appointment by the American Bankers' Association and by various groups of manufacturers of volunteer liaison officers in every state to coöperate in the housing program was also announced.

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Air Pioneer: The Smithsonian Institution is celebrating the 100th anniversary of Prof. Samuel Pierpont Langley, aeronautic pioneer, with a special display of his inventions and the preparation of a volume of his writings in the fields of aeronautics, astronomy and physics, by Dr. Charles G. Abbot, secretary of the institution.

Back in 1891 Langley announced, "mechanical flight is now possible with the engines we possess," but unfortunate circumstances prevented him from making the first flight in a heavier-than-air machine, leaving those honors for the Wright brothers to reap.

In 1896 Langley catapulted a 13-foot steam-powered airplane from a houseboat on the Potomac. It flew more than half a mile. The War Department granted him $50,000 to build a man-carrying machine, but when he went to launch the machine in 1903, its rear part caught on the launching gear. With his funds exhausted, Langley gave up. His machine is still in the Smithsonian.

Langley got his ideas on flying from the birds which he used to watch from a platform in a tree in what is now Rock Creek Park.

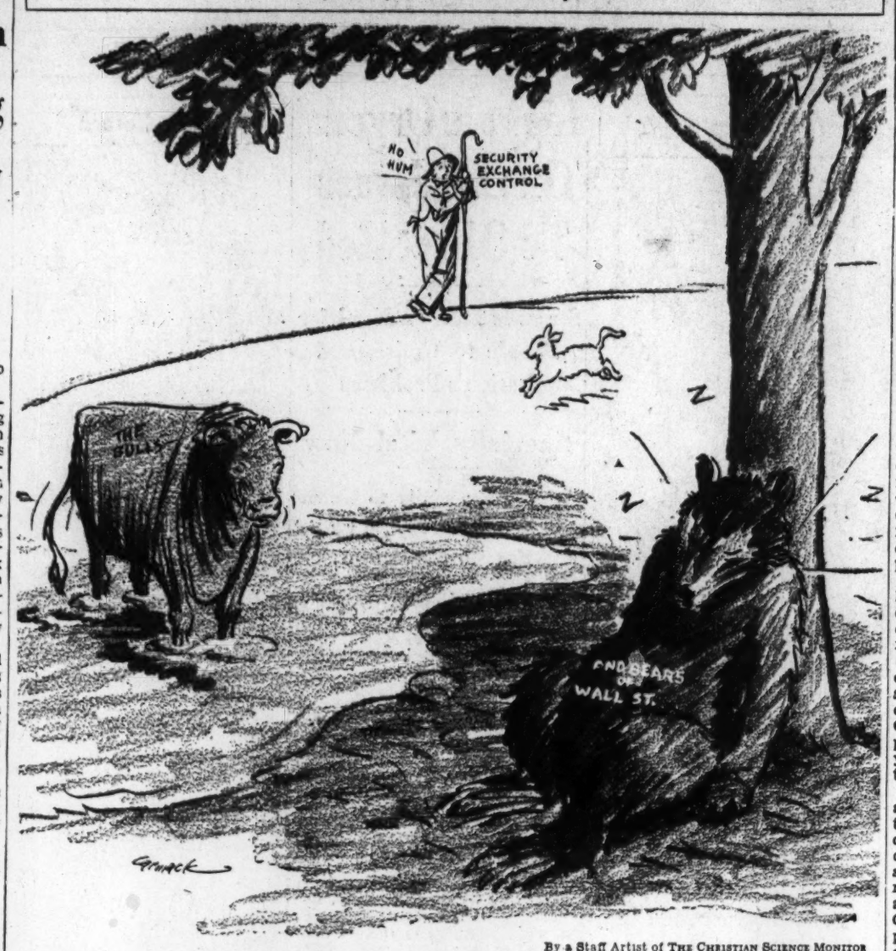
* * *

Washington Monument: Six hundred tons of steel tubing will be used in building a scaffolding around the Washington Monument in preparation for the $100,000 bath authorized by the Public Works Administration.

When the scaffolding is completed, men will mount it to repair disintegrating marble slabs and give the obelisk the first bath of its lifetime.

The planks laid across to form platforms at 6½-foot intervals will be the only part of the scaffolding that is not of metal and they will be specially treated for fireproofing. Contractors have 140 days to finish the job.

Lazy Days for the Shepherd



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Light Is Urged On U. S. Issues To Offset Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

to be aroused to dangers inherent in the numerous social panaceas being spread about the United States. Then, with a little direction, the country will be brought to normal activity.

Coupling these observations with the remark that much fruit should be knocked from "pedagogical apple trees," Dr. F. P. Woellner, professor of education at the University of California here, in this manner summed up the current social outlook when he addressed the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce recently.

Dr. Woellner skipped jocularly along over various subjects, branding Communism, Socialism, and other liberal movements as "a revival of discarded hypotheses." He criticized the League for industrial democracy by declaring it to be an under-cover child of the Socialist Party, and asserted that similar organizations the nation over are "playing the Russian game."

He explained his allusion to Russian methods by saying that the common objective of liberal groups is opposition to the American ideals and aspirations. This tendency, he asserted, should be blocked by an exposé of the actual situation.

"With a colleague, I personally made a canvass of the men and women behind the liberal movements in America not long ago," the professor went on. "We found that about 100 individuals controlled the whole mass of organizations through interlocking directorates. One prominent woman was a director of 10 ostensibly separate leagues and organizations.

"There are today large groups of these pseudo-intellectuals about the United States who are seeking to capitalize on human misery," he added.

The People's Lobby may not be subsidized by Moscow, but it has the same effect as if it were, Dr. Woellner continued. He declared that the central thought is the same in any case: political rather than economic control of society.

U. S. Schooner Finds South Seas Islands

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 23 (AP)—New land may have been added to the possessions of the United States by the voyage of a local group, now sailing the South Seas in the schooner Yankee, a cablegram received here indicates.

Capt. Irving Johnson of this city, master of the vessel and leader of the party, reported discovering five good-sized islands, not charted on any navigation map, between the Solomon Islands and North Borneo. If investigation shows that these islands are outside the mandated district of other nations, they would probably come into the possession of this country through the international understanding that such land becomes the property of the country of which the discoverer is a citizen.

Portsmouth to Open Famous Old Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 23—Admirers of the beautiful and rare may have their fill of sight-seeing here tomorrow, when a number of famous old houses, for which the city is noted, will be open from 2 to 6 o'clock (daylight saving time) for inspection. Arrangements for the opening were made through the courtesy of present owners of the residences.

One, the Jacob Wendell house, has been in the ownership of the Wendell family for over 100 years. It was built in 1789 and is at present owned by Mrs. Barrett Wendell of Boston. It contains much rare furniture, and beautiful glass and china.

Another, the Boardman house on Middle Street, built by Langley Boardman about 1805, now owned by Mr. William E. Marvin, is an example of the three-storied mansions which beautify the city.

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Reich Industry Willing to Pay, Schacht Insists

Economy Minister Hints at New Debt Talks With Britain

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 22—Renewal of talks with British exporters for payment of outstanding debts is foreshadowed here following on Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's declaration that he stands firmly for restoration of foreign confidence in Germany's willingness to pay, set forth in an interview with the representative of a Czech paper, Ceske Slovo, here yesterday.

There is also the prospect of renewal of negotiations with Holland on the subject of exchange transfers which were broken off recently when the Dutch decided to put the compulsory clearing-house system into force for collection of money owing its traders by German importers.

Dr. Schacht said that Germany had been forced from without into economic autarchy. This action he described as one of the greatest follies in history.

Germany's needs in foodstuffs, he continued, can be satisfied by home supplies, save for imports of certain quantities of fats. He asserted that Germany has necessary grain supplies with the surplus from last year's harvest and sufficient quantities of meat.

Regarding raw materials, if these are not forthcoming from abroad, then other ways would be found for obtaining them. Already German chemical industries had found a substitute for indigo, he said. They are making their own nitrate fertilizers and produce fibrous materials. Germany is also discovering and exploiting its own metal ores. All these developments, he added, though now done against their will, may one day prove advantageous to the country.

The German mark, Dr. Schacht added, remains firm and there will be no devaluation. In the present situation of the export trade devaluation could not help matters, he said.

As to Germany's small gold coverage he recalled that he had made an earlier statement that gold is significant only in settling balances of payment, not as currency coverage.

Dictatorship on Way, Col. Roosevelt Says

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 23 (AP)—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, president of the National Republican Club, said today that the NRA and AAA were preparing the way for a dictatorship in the United States.

"Both NRA and AAA contravene specifically certain of our fundamental concepts of government," he said, addressing a Republican state rally at Crescent Park.

By "arrogating" to itself powers surrounding business codes, Colonel Roosevelt asserted, the Administration had assumed "executive legislating, administering and judging which in its essence is dictatorship and nothing else."

Big Potato Crop

Farmers in the Irish potato belt of western North Carolina report this season's crop is the biggest in five years.

New Deal Hits Gardeners By Taxation, Bacon Charges

County Extension Agents Always Ready to Help Flower and Plant Grower, Muckle Says; Long Island Estates Visited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y., Aug. 22—The man who plants the privet hedge is feeling the cost of the "New Deal experiment," as well as are business men and farmers, according to Representative Robert L. Bacon who addressed the National Association of Gardeners at its opening session here yesterday afternoon. More than 200 delegates from 20 states from Maine to Florida and from Minnesota to Texas are in attendance.

Representative Bacon referred particularly to the effects of the processing tax which, he explained, was resulting in the decrease in the purchasing of products, and working hardships that traveled in a "vicious circle."

Taxes Cut Deep

"A man cannot plant trees and gardens unless for profit," he said, in presenting aspects of the political and economic trends affecting the professional gardener. "I know any number of land owners who would gladly sell one-half to three-fourths of their acreage to avoid the burden of taxation.

"The beautification of homes should not be a luxury: it should be a necessity. But, under the processing tax, there is money only for the necessities of life."

Asking that his remarks be not misconstrued because of a "partisan" character, Representative Bacon reminded his audience that outstanding Democrats had gone much farther in their criticism of "the eighteen-months' experiment." He advocated a "middle-road solution where an honest American, making an honest living, can make an honest profit and live with his neighbors in peace, and at the same time be able to pay his taxes and not leave these for future generations to pay."

County Agents at Work

Mr. Leo A. Muckle, assistant state county agent leader in coöperative extension work at Cornell University, told the gardeners yesterday afternoon that the local county agricultural agent in each of their districts is at their service. While the greater part of the program of coöperative extension pertains to commercial production, he pledged that "the problems of those who grow flowers and ornamentals, either for profit or pleasure, are entitled to and will get the willing attention of these workers.

"You have already made progress in this part of the State," he continued. "In this county, for instance, an entomologist, a plant pathologist and a specialist in floriculture and ornamental horticulture have spent about a week with the county agricultural agent each year for the past four or five years, visiting owners and managers of greenhouses, nurseries and estates. They keep in touch with your needs and give individual service. Your local farm bureau has arranged and financed this service."

Mr. Muckle added that there was a decided need for more research, so that information on cultural methods would be available and would aid in the control of problems that affect plant life adversely.

A description of what has been accomplished at Jones Beach, which will be visited by the delegates tomorrow, was given by Mr. C. A. Larson, commissioner of parks and recreation at Garden City, in his address of welcome.

"From sand dunes as wild as can be imagined, this development has now become the country's, if not the world's, finest watering place," he claimed.

In addition to visiting the W. R. Coe estate at Oyster Bay and the Marshall Field estate at Huntington this afternoon the group will drive through the John Schiff estate at Oyster Bay, that of Anton G. Hodenpyl at Locust Valley, the George D. Pratt grounds at Glen Cove and the Henry W. DeForest estate at Cold Spring Harbor.

The election of Mr. Frank L. Balogh, superintendent of grounds at Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio, and former vice-president of the association, who has been conducting the sessions, to the presidency of the organization, took place this morning. He succeeds Mr. Frederick Sparks of Oakdale, L. I. Mr. John S. Doig of Pride's Crossing, Mass., was elected vice-president; Mrs. Dorothy Ebel Hansel of New York, reëlected secretary, and Mr. Robert P. Brydon of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, reëlected treasurer.

At the evening session last night, Judge Leone D. Howell, of Nassau County, criticized the cost of government under the New Deal, warning that the tendency is to swing too far to the "left," whereas previously the other extreme was followed, and urging that a middle course prevail so as to uphold the Constitution.

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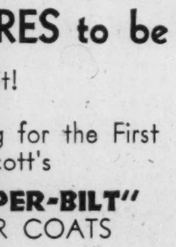

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ADD ONLY LIQUID TO MAKE muffins
RECIPE: Mix 2 cups BakesAll with 1⅛ cups milk until well moistened. Stop mixing as soon as milk is absorbed. Fill well-greased muffin tins ⅔ full and bake about 20 mins. at 400° F.
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● BakesAll makes all the favorite hotbreads—each one delicious, fine-flavored—a delightful addition to any meal. And now you can have them the cheapest, quick, easy way—*You add only liquid* (milk or milk and water) . . . All the other necessary ingredients are right in BakesAll itself—each the finest of its kind . . . wheat flour, vegetable shortening, phosphate leavening agent, sugar, salt, soda, dry whole milk, dry whole egg. ***Patented box opens easily without cutting and closes tightly again to protect contents.*** BakesAll is guaranteed to be absolutely pure. It's an amazing product that surprises you by actually doing what you think it can't do! Get a package at your grocer's—and try it. Valuable coupon in each package.
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THE RUMFORD COMPANY, RUMFORD, R. I.

Recovery of American Nations Hinged Mainly on Restoration Of Export of Raw Materials

Delegates at Montevideo Conference Rejected Isolationism in Favor of Coöperation—Washington's Policies Directed Toward Reciprocal Treaties

Weekly Latin-American Article

This is the last of four of Mr. Cox's weekly articles which have been devoted to certain economic aspects of international trade barriers.

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The normal flow of international trade, and more especially inter-American trade, will lean upon a new and more sustaining prop if plans now under consideration by a majority of the American republics go into effect.

At the recent Montevideo Conference 20 of the 21 nations in the New World came together for the most serious consideration in decades of barriers interfering with commerce. And when the conference adjourned conferees had gone on record favoring permanent substantial reductions of basic trade restrictions rather than the removal of temporary and abnormal barriers imposed for bargaining purposes.

That the underlying thought in the numerous deliberations kept to a revival of trade with the United States is not seriously to be questioned, despite more or less serious agitations for Latin-American isolation. The present Six-Year Plan that Mexico is directing toward national economic self-sufficiency attracted the interest of Latin-American conferees, and while various southern governments would have liked to follow along the same road the importance of increased commerce with the north offset isolationist opinions.

Importance of Export Trade

When one considers that trade between the United States and the Latin-American nations has shrunk by some millions of dollars since the world-wide depression traveled across the Atlantic Ocean, and when one further considers that the great markets of the north are vitally important to southern exports, consisting principally of raw materials, the fact that Latin-American governments instructed the Montevideo conferees to work for the revival of this trade readily explains the serious thought now being given to the revision of basic trade restrictions.

The Pan American Union of Washington calls especial attention to the fact that the importance of foreign trade for Latin America requires no elaboration, and it explains that in a number of the republics as much as a half of the entire national production is destined for foreign markets. With this basic situation in view, the union says that the domestic recovery programs must be considered with the view of enlarging opportunities for export.

In the United States a basically different situation is discovered. In this country, it is pointed out, international trade becomes an adjunct to domestic trade, although, in certain commodities, foreign commerce is not to be ignored. The conflict between domestic recovery and international commerce is noticeable when consideration is given two phases of the New Deal program.

On one hand, Washington would increase foreign trade through the negotiation of bilateral treaties; on the other hand, a section of the National Recovery Act permits prohibition to be placed upon import commodities whenever imports react unfavorably on the recovery act. However, small use has thus far been made of the import prohibition proviso and it is not unlikely that it may eventually be abolished, or, at least, fall into disuse.

Exchange of Products

Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, has declared that the policy of the present Democratic Administration would supplement a domestic program with an international one. A recent extension of the 1930 United States tariff act, with a view to the negotiation of reciprocity treaties, substantiates this conclusion.

Nationalism may be all very excellent in nations like the Umted States and Mexico where a degree of self-sufficiency is possible. But in the nations of Latin America future commercial policy must be considered with a view to outside markets, and those markets, generally speaking, will be found in the United States.

The value of inter-American reciprocal relations may be summed up in a few words. The southern countries offer a vast storehouse of raw materials required by a nation-wide industrialized Republic like the United States, And, in turn, this industrialized country must find a market for a surplus of manufactured goods.

St. Lawrence Seaway Declared Held Up By Rails and Utilities

SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 23 (AP)—Mr. Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the New York State Power Authority, said in a speech yesterday that completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway project was opposed by powerful groups controlling trunk line railroads "and great combinations of power and public utility corporations."

Chairman Walsh spoke at the Tri-State Fair.

"A little group of selfish interests are willing to sacrifice the well-being of the mass of our population in order to maintain artificial privileges," Mr. Walsh declared. "Those privileges stunt the normal growth of the nation. They retard prosperity, and if this country is to keep in step with the march of progress, they cannot survive in the era that lies ahead."

The New York Power Authority was appointed to coöperate with the Canadian and United States Governments toward developing the St. Lawrence under a plan prepared by the St. Lawrence Power Development Commission. This group was appointed by President Roosevelt when he was Governor.

Mr. Walsh said domestic electric rates were higher in New England, New York and other middle Atlantic states "than in any other section except Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma."

Arizona to Prevent Extra-Legal Action Against Japanese

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 23 (AP)—A threat of violence in the Salt River Valley, where anti-alien farmers seek to oust Japanese agriculturists, was answered today by the group leader with a declaration that there would be no disorder if he could help it.

Backing this statement, made by Mr. Fred Kruse, was Gov. B. B. Moeur's assurance to the State Department at Washington that he believes Arizona can handle the problem without involving the United States and Japan in controversy.

"I feel sure that the common sense of Arizona's citizens will prevent any violence," Governor Moeur telegraphed Acting Secretary of State William Phillips.

With state and county officials seeking to convince white farmers that violations of the state alien and law should be handled in court and not by extra-legal forces, the farmers called a meeting for Saturday night to hear an official report on progress against alleged violators of the law.

This law prohibits ownership and leasing of land by aliens.

Saturday night previously had been set as the "deadline" for the Japanese farmers to leave. The ouster order was directed against Japanese in the Fowler district of the Salt River Valley, who, farmers said, had been increased to 1000 by a recent influx from California.

Motorists Ride Where Sheridan Once Did

Ewing Galloway

Scenes Along the New Shenandoah Valley Highway

The Shenandoah Valley Seen From a Section of the New Drive on Woodstock Mountain. The U Stripe Is the Shenandoah River. Bottom—Typical Country Scene Along the Road in the Blue Ridge Region of Virginia.

False Advertising By Radio Brings Public Resentment

Reform Steps Outlined to Business Bureaus at Milwaukee Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 23—Steps taken to clean up radio advertising were described at the twentieth annual conference of the National Association of Better Business Bureaus here yesterday. The Federal Trade Commission, the convention was told, is coöperating in reducing exaggeration and untruth in radiocast sales promotion.

"There has grown up a public resentment against flamboyant radio continuity," said Mr. Louis Rothschild, manager of the Better Business Bureau of Washington, D. C. "Broadcasting stations and the National Association of Broadcasters have declared accord with the cleanup movement and are willing to coöperate," he reported.

Against Public Interest

If a station regularly and continually broadcasts untrue advertising, misleading and unfair to the public, Mr. Rothschild pointed out, it is not operating to the public interest and on this ground its license may be revoked, or not reissued. If the steps now being taken to control and regulate radio advertising are not effective, more drastic action will surely follow, he said. The Federal Trade Commission, if necessary, may ask for the specific right to correct and censor radio advertising.

"At present, continuities for more than 100,000 broadcasts are being studied by the commission's examiners," he said. "When I left Washington," he continued, "the task had scarcely reached the half-way mark, but results showed from 5 to 15 per cent of the programs open to official criticism.

"The opportunity open to Better Business Bureaus in this situation is a splendid one to give service to the public, to advertisers and to radio stations. Complaints from bureaus involving radio advertising will be received and given prompt attention. Much radio continuity is national advertising and the National Better Business Bureau is alive to this situation and will give increased attention to curbing advertising that is questionable or inaccurate."

Cleansing of Want Ads

Newspapers should guard continually against the unscrupulous advertiser who seeks to use their classified columns, it was declared by Mr. Gordon E. Smith of the Chicago Better Business Bureau. Mr. Smith told of successful efforts made by his organization to drive out fraudulent and deceptive advertising from the want ad columns of Chicago papers.

"Better Business Bureaus, coöperating with the new Federal Securities Commission, have been of great help in protecting the public by preventing fraud and misrepresentation in the sale of securities," said Mr. George C. Mathews, member of the commission, addressing the convention yesterday.

"I am glad," said Mr. Matthews, "that the movement toward securing proper practices in the sale of securities apparently is not going to have to rest entirely upon the Government or entirely upon coöperative action between the Government and Better Business Bureaus. There are evidences of an intention on the part of reputable people in the securities business to try to bring that business up to a better standard. The code of fair competition recently adopted for the investment banking business is a manifestation of that intention."

Cuban Conspiracy Quickly Disrupted By Army Chief

Two Officers of High Rank Sentenced to Execution by Court-Martial

HAVANA, Aug. 23 (AP)—Two high ranking Cuban army officers were sentenced to execution by a court-martial today for participation in a revolutionary plot against Col. Fulgencio Batista, commander-in-chief of the army.

Maj. Angel Echevarria and Capt. Augustin Erice, commander of the army signal corps, were convicted of participation in the plot in an early morning trial at Camp Columbia, outside Havana.

The revolt was crushed in Pinar del Rio Province before it could be started. It was planned for Sept. 4, the anniversary of the rebellion by which Colonel Batista, a former sergeant, established himself at the head of the army.

The whirlwind developments saw the conspiracy discovered, thwarted, the suspects arrested and tried within the space of 24 hours.

Hundreds of soldiers, sitting in the picturesque open-air army theater at Camp Columbia, heard witness after witness testify that Lieut.-Col. Mario Hernandez, youthful military commander of Pinar Del Rio, and Major Echevarria led the plot to overthrow Colonel Batista.

Hernandez was shot and wounded while resisting arrest at his home, a Government statement said, and succumbed in an automobile accident while being brought to Havana.

A deposition signed by Angel Rodriguez, a civilian of Pinar Del Rio, said Hernandez had told him he was the only officer in the army who knew military tactics and he could take a few men and capture Camp Columbia and Havana.

Echevarria and Erice admitted there had been plotting but claimed they met Hernandez secretly only to try to persuade him to abandon his plans to overthrow Colonel Batista.

Officers said army posts in the interior had professed loyalty and the revolution is definitely crushed.

Garden Club of Georgia Issues Official Magazine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Ga.—The Garden Club of Georgia has issued its first copy of Garden Gateways of the South, the official organ, edited by Mrs. Calder Willingham, of Rome.

From its cover design of a wash drawing by Mr. Athos Menaboni, depicting a double gateway into a formal garden, throughout its pages containing timely information and interesting articles, the magazine presents an appeal to garden club members.

Shenandoah Valley Highway In Virginia Will Open Sept. 1

Road 90 Miles Long 100 Feet Wide Cost $2,500,000 and Traverses Vacationists' Playground in Famous Section of the Old Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Aug 18—Virginia's most famous and most modern highway, the 28-foot, 90-mile long, $2,500,000 Shenadoah Valley Pike from historic Winchester to Staunton, birthplace of Woodrow Wilson, will be completed Sept. 1 with the surfacing of the streets of Mount Solon.

With the work 99 per cent done the Highway Commission this spring began the widening of the streets of the seven ancient towns of the Shenandoah that did not meet with the modern demands of transportation. With the exception of Mount Solon the only work not now complete is the street work in New Market, due to be finished by Aug. 15.

The new three-lane highway on its 100-foot right of way, beautified by state landscape engineers, runs through the heart of one of the most fertile and beautiful areas in the South and is a mecca for tourists and vacationists.

It begins in the heart of the commercial apple growing area around Winchester, passes close to the battlefield of Cedar Creek, where Sheridan is reputed to have made his famous ride, runs south through an almost level country surrounded by high ranges of the Appalachians, the Blue Ridge, the Shenandoah and the Massanutten Mountains and travels southward over the Natural Bridge of Virginia and on through the Great Valley of Virginia to the Cumberland Gap, pioneer gateway to Kentucky and the Southwest.

Through National Forest

From Winchester south the highway runs for more than 100 miles between government-owned ranges, occupied by the George Washington National Forest, a 650,000-acre area which for more than a decade has been gradually improved as a forest reserve and as a playground for the nation. Bird havens and refuges, game preserves and more than 650 miles of horseback and hiker trails and almost as much 12-foot mountain-forest road run through the area, all maintained by the Federal Government.

During the last few months CCC workers have improved many of the camp sites and summer home colonies, eliminated fords by the construction of rustic bridges, rebuilt springs and sanitary developments, aided in the restocking of hundreds of miles of forest streams and cleared underbrush from hundreds of acres of the forest, making it a veritable tourist-camper paradise.

The forset runs from near Winchester south to near the Natural Bridge of Virginia on the western side of the Shenandoah, while on the east the Shenandoah National Park area runs from near Front Royal to near Waynesboro and here joins the Natural Bridge Division of the George Washington National Forest which continues on along the ranges to the famed Peaks of Otter, near Bedford, an area now proposed as one of the chain of small national parks to be established along the crest of the Blue Ridge too the North Carolina-Tennessee line.

Sky Line Drive Soon to Open

All of Shenandoah is now preparing for the opening in late September or early October of the first 50 miles of the Sky Line Drive, which will run for hundreds of miles along the crest of the Blue Ridge to the east of it. This drive is one of the most scenic in America, declare thousands of those who have been privileged to preview it. CCC workers have built splendid viewing sites at various points and camp sites and cabins are to follow.

The Sky Line Drive is so interesting to visitors the people of Shenandoah are sure that most visitors will average only moderate mileages "on top" and descend to the valley for the nights, returning to complete their trips the following day or days. It is pointed out that traveling on the top of the mountains of necessity must be done at moderate speeds, despite wonderful grades and few but moderate curves. Many visitors viewing the scenery while en route North or South are expected to devote a day to the Drive and continue their trips on U. S. Highway 11.

Another new development for Shenandoah anticipated within the next few weeks is the establishment of two or three subsistence homestead colonies for the moving of the more than 1000 residents of the Park area. While park authorities believe that more than 200 will be given permanent employment in the area, they have specified that the area will not be accepted by the Federal Government until all of the mountaineers and other residents of the area have been moved and the park is clear of occupants.

More in Music School

The enrollment at the 1934 Juillard Summer School of Music in New York was 50 per cent greater than in 1933.

See you later!

Once a Taft guest—always a Taft guest. You'll return to this great modern hotel again and again, because you'll appreciate the spirit of welcome, plus the incomparable service and unexcelled location. 2,000 rooms, with bath, from $2.50.

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Possession of Ready Cash Permits

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Send for our booklet on "BANKING BY MAIL"

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APPETIZING
BLUE LABEL
TOMATO JUICE COCKTAIL

Appetites can't resist Blue Label Tomato Juice Cocktail. The seasoning is the secret. At grocers everywhere.

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ORANGE
AMERICAN GAS
NEW REFINERY!
NEW PROCESS!
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OH, DEAR—
I SIMPLY HATE WASHING DISHES, DON'T YOU?
I DON'T MIND—I USE RINSO
IT MAKES DISHWASHING QUICK AND EASY
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I MUST TRY IT
NEXT DAY
WHAT A WORK-SAVER, DEAR. I'M GOING TO USE RINSO FOR ALL CLEANING

Thrills millions of women!

RINSO'S creamy suds *soak* out dirt—get clothes 4 or 5 shades whiter, *safely*. Clothes last 2 or 3 times longer. Makers of 40 famous washers recommend Rinso. Gives thick, lasting suds—*even in hardest water.*

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SOMETHING

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ALLERTON
CLUB RESIDENCES
New York

NOTICE

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are now showing the new Fall styles, fabrics and colors in suits and topcoats . . . and you are cordially invited to visit our store and see them. Yes sir! Richman Brothers are first in style as well as in value.

Your choice of any suit or topcoat for

$22.50

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Sales Representatives Everywhere. For Nearest Representative, Address Our Factory and Executive Offices at Cleveland, Ohio

Conservatives Unite to Test New Deal Under Constitution; Oppose Radicalism in U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

dustrialist; Mr. Nathan L. Miller, former Governor of New York State, and Representative James W. Wadsworth of New York, former Senator from that State. Both Mr. du Pont and Mr. Wadsworth were closely associated with Mr. Shouse in the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment which Mr. Shouse headed after he was ousted from his position in the Democratic Party.

This composition of league leadership unites not only the extreme conservative wings of both major parties backed traditionally by eastern wealth, but also the wet elements of the two parties which united to destroy prohibition. Mr. du Pont belongs directly to neither party, being a one-time Republican who supported Mr. Smith in 1928 and Mr. Roosevelt in 1932. But he was the financial "angel" behind the anti-prohibition movement, at which time he allied himself with Mr. Shouse.

The league expects to build up a vast national following. To accomplish this it has provided for the subdivision of its organization into sections, each one of which will specialize in the problems of specific types of vested-interest citizens. The research by each section and the propaganda emanating from it will attempt to enlist the support of the particular type it is designated to attract. In the beginning these divisions will be for home owners, farmers, labor experts, savings depositors, life-insurance policy holders, bond holders and stock holders. Other divisions may be added from time to time.

Wadsworth Says League Is Mainly Educational

GENESEO, N. Y., Aug. 23 (AP)—Representative James W. Wadsworth, Republican, member of the executive committee of the American Liberty League, said today he regarded the new organization chiefly as an important "educational" group.

"Its purpose is educational, primarily," Mr. Wadsworth said. "It seeks to arouse the general public to the character of the attack being made, by implication, at least, on the Constitution. It will remind the public that the Constitution has been the protector of American liberties."

Mr Wadsworth said his duties would not be to perform any specific function, but he would work along with other members of the committee.

Senator Thomas Dismisses League as Reactionary

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The American Liberty League was dismissed today by Senator Thomas (D) of Oklahoma as "a strictly anti-Roosevelt organization" that won't "get any place."

"Ultimately," he said, "the league undoubtedly will be composed of both Democratic and Republican die-hards whose chief aim will be to undermine the New Deal. And while assailing the President's program they will have none of their own to offer."

The Oklahoman described the incorporators as "die-hards and standpatters who from the start have disagreed with President Roosevelt's New Deal program." He added most of them are "gold dollar" men and "reactionaries."

Today in Greater Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

(Continued from Page 1)

economies are being effected by making trucks carry twice as much as they should.

State highway inspectors on one highway alone came in the other day with the names of a dozen violators whose trucks were carrying loads from 4000 to 13,000 pounds overweight. From Registrar of Motor Vehicles Morgan T. Ryan today, pledging vigorous action against overloaders, came the following facts, not conjectures:

1. A normally loaded truck traveling 30 miles an hour requires at least 120 feet to come to a stop. Overloads require twice this distance, endangering the people and other vehicles.

2. Overloaded trucks defraud the Commonwealth of $10,000 in registration fees based on capacities.

3. Packing loads in trucks which should be sent in other trucks deprives truck drivers of needed jobs

4. While special permits for certain overloads have been issued in the past, they will now be discontinued as part of the present safety drive on the highways.

City Affairs

Pushing Preferred

Boston welfare "chiselers" have been dropping off the relief list with regularity since a clean-up drive was inaugurated several months ago. Some wouldn't drop, had to be pushed. Thus today it was announced that warrants charging 27 persons with fraudulently receiving municipal welfare funds were ready to be issued, that all these people should be in custody within 10 days.

Typical case: One man had been receiving $15 a week for several months. Investigation showed that he owned two pieces of property from which he received a monthly income of $225.

City Hall observers could only call these people brazen or gamblers to continue in the light of the present vigorous investigation of welfare racketeering, could not understand why they hadn't dropped welfare relief before the pursuit caught up with them, as it has with some 4000 others.

Recovery

Clear Road Ahead

Today 7000 New England men engaged in shipbuilding could look ahead for the next year or two and consider themselves economically secure. They were to divide $14,000,000 in wages, of $27,000,000 to be spent for four destroyers and five submarines.

Thus did New England feel the first direct effect of the program to bring the United States Navy up to treaty strength. The work will be given to two Government yards and two private concerns, the Charlestown and Portsmouth Navy Yards, the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company and the Electric Boat Company at Groton, Conn.

Liquor Control

Church Competition

Before the Boston Licensing Commission today stood the Rev. Edward Everett, assistant rector of St. John's Episcopal Church in Roxbury. He was protesting the removal of a licensed liquor selling restaurant nearer to his church.

Said the Rev. Mr. Everett: "The bottles in the liquor stores are so pretty, so handsomely engraved, and the stores so brilliantly lighted that children stop, admire the windows, and say, "Gee! That's pretty!' The church cannot compete with this, it has not display to offset such an appeal!"

The minister then told of too many liquor places already near the church on Roxbury Crossing, of the church having been forced to appeal to the police for the protection of girls from drunken men.

* * *

Cordial Welcome

Social clubs have sprung into existence so rapidly that today the Alcoholic Beverages Commission said it could hardly keep up with the flood of applicants. Up until last year some 300 clubs a year were chartered. Last year 417 were chartered, mostly after repeal. This year the rate is far in advance of last year.

Such clubs are only supposed to sell to "members" but nonmembers and minors have been served in some of them. The commission reports one incident of reception when two people approached one of these clubs recently and instead of being questioned as to their membership, found themselves looking into the barrel of a gun and were told to "beat it!" In the last two months 12 clubs have had their license suspended for violation of liquor privileges.

On Jan. 1 all the clubs must report the names of officers and members and the officers' salaries. If these details do not tally with the clubs' activities as checked by the committee's investigators then disciplinary action may be possible.

* * *

Same Old Trick

Adulteration of liquor is not the province only of the bootlegger. Today evidence of adulterated whisky from a Boston "social and literary club" was presented by investigators before the Boston Licensing Board. The club is properly licensed to sell liquor, can get all the standard product it needs. But a bottle marked 94 proof was shown to be only 71 proof, a typical trick of prerepeal days.

Home Owners

Committee Number One

Citizens with leaky roofs and a desire to borrow money to fix them, today were given the first of the addresses to which they can go for counsel and advice.

The community committees under the National Housing Act have not been set up yet. When they are, they will be voluntary groups of citizens. But the Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League, to show its desire to coöperate to the fullest, has come into the field with a committee of its own to give information to interested borrowers and help them in actually securing the desired loans.

The coöperative banks of Massachusetts come out as standing squarely behind the purposes of the National Housing Act. They tell of millions of dollars they have ready to go to work and expect the Government drive to give real impetus to the program that individually and collectively they have been trying to put over in Massachusetts during the past year.

Members of the committee on home repairs and modernization set up by the Coöperative Bank League: Mr William R. Landers of Mattapan, Mr. Walter T. Chamberlin of Arlington, and Mr. Warner Allen. Offices are located in the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, 80 Federal Street.

Milk

One More Test

When Guy B. Chaolner, Beverly milk dealer, refused to abide by the terms of an AAA license he had obtained, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace revoked his license. Today he faced a bill in equity filed by the Government seeking to enjoin him from continuing in business as an unlicensed dealer.

Mr. Chaolner could look at Mr. Edward M. Dwyer, South Weymouth dealer, and consider the next step. Mr. Dwyer earlier this week was temporarily enjoined from dealing in milk and cream involved in interstate commerce. Thus did the Government find federal jurisdiction over a local dealer due to so much transhipment of milk among the New England States.

Miscellaneous

Bombs in North Square

North Square was the scene last night of revolutionarily-inclined men and women. They were "Young Communists" holding a Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meeting.

One "Young Communist" was arrested for displaying a placard. But such arrests are but ripples in the lives of Communists. Finally, as the meeting reached its heights, however, a new attack on Communism came, this time from Young America.

Suddenly a dull thud sounded in front of the speaker and a spray of water exploded in a wide circle on the listeners. Before the crowd could gather from its surprise came another thud, then another The bombs were made of paper bags filled with water.

Small heads were seen peering over the roof tops. One spray had nearly wet a police deputy superintendent. Soon a couple of bluecoats were after the bombers. They did not find them. The "Young Communists" accused the police of not having their hearts in their jobs. The solid policemen merely shrugged their shoulders, took up their posts again. By this time the speakers did not seem to have their hearts in their work and the meeting gradually broke up.

* * *

Simple Job

Old melodrama made the phrase, "Fireman, save my child!" a classic of the '90's. Today the cry was heard again and the comedy touch of the old melodrama was still present. Francis Alfred went out of his house on Columbus Avenue this morning leaving his two-year-old daughter Hattie, inside.

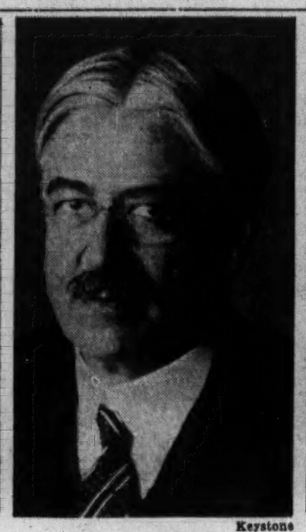
When he got back he found he had locked himself out. He rushed to the back door. It was as solidly locked as the front. Came inspiration. He rushed to the nearest firebox, pulled in the alarm. Soon a street full of apparatus appeared, noses eagerly scenting for fire.

The fond father assured them that the only fire was his fires of perturbation, asked them to help him. A ladder, a broken window, and little Hattie was soon safe in her father's arms. Grinning firemen drove off calmly, a simple job well done.

Chieftains in Liberty League

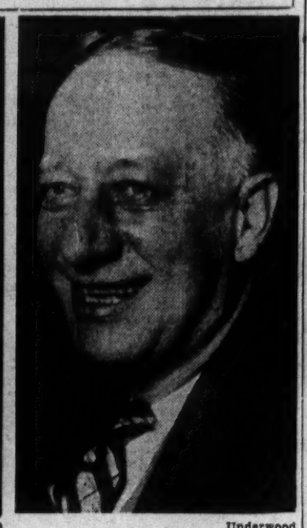
Wide World

John W. Davis
Democratic Candidate for Presidency in 1924



Keystone

Nathan L. Miller
Former Republican Governor of New York State



Underwood

Alfred E. Smith
Democratic Candidate for Presidency in 1928

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Massachusetts

Lynn: First Methodist Episcopal Church, City Hall Square, 8 p. m., Sept. 6.
Orleans: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Aug. 31.
Ware: Ware Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 7.

New Jersey

Ocean City: The Village Theater, Eighth Street and Boardwalk, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 2.

New York

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 6.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, 10 West Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 3. Rediocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.
Woodstock: League Studio - Hall, State Road, 8 p. m., Sept. 6.

Service Finds Jobs For 34,505 Vermonters

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 23 (AP)—The National Reëmployment Service found jobs for 34,505 persons in Vermont in the 12 months period ending June 30, Miss Mary Patchin, state director, reported today.

A total of 41,082 applications for positions were received during the period. Miss Patchin said that during the first six months of this year, 13,166 placements were made of which 11,541 were in public works and 1625 in private industry.

Macon Lands at Night

SUNNYVALE, Calif., Aug. 23 (AP)—The navy's dirigible Macon docked here last night, after a two-day cruise up the Pacific coast to Seattle. In its first night landing since being transferred here, the big airship made a perfect contact with the mooring mast on the initial attempt.

Marker-Beacons Multiplying Rapidly To Comply With Ruling for Air Safety

Air passengers, even tyros, come to know very quickly the various types of airport markings, course beacons and obstruction lights after they have been pointed out a few times by obliging co-pilots and air stewardesses.

Those who have not flown lately, however, if they go aloft now will become cognizant of a vast new number of marker-beacons of various sorts. Bridges, causeways, transmission lines and other structures over navigable waters are now required to be provided with marking lights and other signals for protection of air navigation according to a new ruling of the Bureau of Air Commerce.

Responsibility for installation and maintenance of these lights and signals is to be charged to the owners or operators of the bridges, high tension lines and other obstructions by an amendment to the Air Commerce Act of 1926, recently passed in Congress. The Secretary of Commerce has the right to prescribe the types of air markings.

The Bureau of Lighthouses is given authority to install and maintain lights at the expense of the owners on any structure authorized to have lights not otherwise provided for by law.

* * *

"Back seat driving," a popular outdoor sport, has been made into a real business and given a license. Mr. Elvan Tarkington of Indianapolis, said to be a kin of the noted American novelist, has been granted a license by the Federal Radio Commission to operate a low powered 5-meter set for signaling instruction to student pilots during solo flights.

Mr. Tarkington, a former wartime flier, is manager of a flying school and private airport in Indianapolis. His station will be a 12-watt station from which he will give vocal instructions to student pilots. Since the air law requires student pilots to remain within sight of an airport during their first solo flights the good short range reception on this frequency is held to be just the thing for the purpose.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Friday partly cloudy, probably showers; moderate westerly winds.

Maine: Fair; slightly cooler on the coast tonight; Friday partly cloudy, showers in afternoon or night.

New Hampshire: Fair; slightly cooler in extreme south portion tonight; Friday partly cloudy and probably showers.

Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Friday partly cloudy, probably showers; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair; slightly cooler in extreme east portion tonight; Friday partly cloudy and probably showers.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate westerly winds and weather partly overcast tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	69	79	New Orleans	78	84
Bermuda	80	86	New York	68	78
Chicago	66	80	Norfolk, Va.	74	74
Denver	58	74	Philadelphia	72	80
Helena, Mont.	48	76	St. Louis	66	82
Jacksonville	82	92	St. Paul	58	76
Kansas City	68	86	San Francisco	56	64
Los Angeles	62	78	Washington	74	80
Miami, Fla.	84	88			

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight time, Aug. 23.
B—Maximum, Aug. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:50 p.m., D.S.T.; height, 11.3 ft.
Friday, 11:26 a. m., D. S. T.; height, 10.3 ft.

Light all vehicles at 8:04 p. m.

Liberty League to Formulate Social and Economic Policies

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—In announcing formation of the American Liberty League under the laws of the District of Columbia, the president of the league, Mr. Jouett Shouse, issued the following statement:

It is a nonpartisan organization formed, as stated in its charter, "to defend and uphold the Constitution of the United States, and to gather and disseminate information that (1) will teach the necessity of respect for the rights of persons and property as fundamental to every successful form of government, and (2) will teach the duty of government to encourage and protect individual and group initiative and enterprise, to foster the right to work, earn, save and acquire property, and to preserve the ownership and lawful use of property when acquired."

Its organization will consist of a board of national directors composed of outstanding men and women from every state of the Union, from whom will be selected an executive committee of about 18 members.

This committee will assume all responsibility for the conduct of the league's affairs between meetings of the directors.

Classification of Work

The league is divided into the following divisions: Home owners' division, farmers' division, labor division, savings depositors' division, life insurance policy holders' division, bondholders' division, stockholders' division.

Other divisions will be created from time to time as may be found necessary.

Careful consideration is being given the matter of selecting chairmen for these various divisions.

Each division chairman will be a member of the executive committee, and in addition thereto the following gentlemen initially have been elected and have agreed to serve:

John W. Wavis, Irénée du Pont, Nathan L. Miller, Alfred E. Smith and James W. Wadsworth.

I have been asked to become president of the league. The other officers, directors and members of the executive committee will be announced from time to time as they are chosen.

Headquarters in Washington

The headquarters of the league will be in Washington, with offices in New York and other cities. State divisions will be established, and all citizens who believe in the principles for which it has been created as set out in its charter will be invited to join.

The league will become a real factor in assisting toward recovery and the restoration of prosperous conditions for all our people. It will take an active interest in and definite position on questions of legislation affecting economic and social problems.

It will report to its members and the public generally the conclusions reached as a result of its research and studies. It will cooperate with the President and the Congress in securing such legislation as will accomplish constructive results.

There will be two classes of membership, one a regular membership embracing all those who subscribe to the principles enunciated but cannot afford to contribute, the other a contributing membership embracing those who in addition render monetary help toward the league's support.

Our aim is to secure hundreds of thousands of contributing members so that the activities of the league will be sustained through numerous contributions of comparatively small amount.

As prescribed by its charter, the league is to be absolutely nonpartisan in character. The question of party affiliation will not enter into consideration in the matter of membership. All who believe in its aims will be invited to join. It has no covert purposes. There is no object sought to be attained beyond the simple statement contained in its charter and quoted above.

It will unite several millions of people from all walks of life who are now without organized influence in legislative matters and thus enable these people to have a consequential voice in securing constructive legislation and in preventing any measures designed to destroy the principles upon which our government was formulated and under which we have prospered as has no other nation in the history of the world.

Al Capone Shifted To Alcatraz Prison

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23 (AP)—Prison labor—48 hours a week of it—were in store today for Al Capone and 52 other convicts transferred yesterday from other prisons to the new escape-proof federal penitentiary on Alcatraz Island.

An eight-hour work period for each day except Sunday has been mapped out for the new arrivals, including the former Chicago gang chief, Warden James A. Johnston said. The men, whose arrival increased the prison population to an even 100, will labor in the prison laundry, the clothing shop, shoe shop, kitchens and at maintenance occupations.

The transfer of Capone to the new prison, which Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings said was for convicts who attempted to maintain outside contacts at other penitentiaries and were potential jail breakers, brought a protest from his attorney at Atlanta, Mr. Frank A. Doughman.

Capone's Brother Arrested

CHICAGO, Aug. 23 (AP)—Police struck quickly to put down what they said they suspected was an attempt of the old Capone gang to stage a comeback in Cook County. They arrested Ralph Capone, brother of Al Capone and nine other men yesterday in a raid on a suburban flat. After complaints that Capone had reorganized the scattered remnants of his brother's old gang in an attempt to force saloon keepers in the western part of Cook County to buy a certain brand of beer. Nine of the men, however, were released, including Capone.

Indians Coöperated

Historians say that Indians inhabiting Florida about the time the Spanish explorers came conducted their agriculture on a coöperative basis.

Sesquicentennial Panorama Planned In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUTTON, N. H., Aug. 23—A decidedly red-letter day in the history of this town will be marked up here tomorrow, when the town celebrates jointly its sesquicentennial and annual Old Home Day.

A panorama, dramatizing the town's history from the retreat of the Penacook Indians to the invasion of summer visitors will be the big feature of the day. Mr. Arthur E. Davis, direct descendant of Jeremiah Davis who settled here in 1773, will be chairman of the general committee and chief marshal of the parade.

Groups in the parade will appear as follows: Retreating Indians, preceding 1761; pathfinders, 1761; engineers and ax men: an incident of about 1766; then the first real settlers, some on foot, some riding horses or cattle, or in carts drawn by oxen.

Firsts in everything, including clergymen, teachers, shoemaker, carpenter, blacksmith, brick mason, mail carrier, will all pass the reviewing stand, dressed as nearly as possible in costumes of the period they represent. Bringing up the rear of the parade—the modern touch—will be a calvacade of young summer campers, led by a brass band.

Dairy and Garden Days Open at State College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 23—Annual opening of state dairy and garden days took place here today with arrival of approximately 200 4-H Club members from all parts of Massachusetts.

A special dairy judging contest was held with medals to be awarded by the State Department of Agriculture. Tours through the state college vegetable and flower gardens and around the campus features today's program, while tomorrow will be devoted to practical dairying and knot tying.

Drinkers to Lose Relief Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore. — Persons who patronize state liquor stores, beer parlors or other places selling intoxicants will be denied relief here, it is announced by members of the county court. A ruling of the Attorney-General giving county officials access to lists of persons holding liquor permits makes the action possible

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Decided Savings in the August Sale of
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University 2251-2252
897 North Howard Street
Vernon 7430-7431
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The Sale Classic of Western New York
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Great Semi-Annual
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all this week!

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25 Junior Probak Blades
Made by Gillette
for 59c
Here's a bargain! That wonderful, double-edge keen-cutting Probak blade, made by Gillette, is now offered at the low price of 59¢ for a package of 25.
Formerly 69c a package
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Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
August Sale of
Custom-Made Hudson Seal Coats
Made by our own furriers in our own fur shop. You select your own skins, lining and trimming.
$198 and $229
Buy with confidence.
Furs of Chappell's Traditional Quality
C.E. Chappell & Sons Inc.
S. SALINA STREET

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
August Sale
Men's $35 to $50 Suits
$23.75
$24.50 to $29.50
$19.75
Wells & Coverly
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SYRACUSE, N. Y.
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August Sales
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● Furniture

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Ample Free Parking Space

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people of importance
. . . this crowd going back to school
. . . clothes begin to matter long before a girl has her first beau or a boy has his first girl. The young have their own ideas, whether they're in kindergarten or boarding school . . . and Altman believes in respecting them . . .
. . . moreover, Altman is a store that brings the ideas of the young into satisfying line with their elders' more mature good taste and judgment of value. Altman is ready with complete selections in clothing and furnishings . . . all the way from overcoats to pencil boxes.
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Main 4-5500

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

Huge Saar Rally Planned With Hitler as Keynoter Of 'Germanism' Campaign

Gathering at Ehrenbreitstein Sunday to Be Addressed Also by Von Papen, Former Saar Commissioner —Leadership Idea Takes Form in Oath

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 23—Recovery of the Saar territory with its 800,000 Germans is the next immediate objective of Germany's organized official propaganda.

Agitation of all sorts, in press, pamphlet, speech and radiocast, has gone on apace for months past. Large deputations from the Saar have been officially welcomed to Germany. Saar football teams have played here. Saar exhibitions have toured the country. But this appears to be little compared with the coming campaign which will reach one of its highest points next Sunday, when, according to one report, "Hitler will show the world that he and the German nation have made the Saar issue their own and that the Reich and the nation intend to make the plebiscite of Jan. 13 next an overwhelming victory for Germanism (Deutschthum)."

Hitler and Papen

Sunday's climax will take the form of a great gathering of Saarländer at Ehrenbreitstein overlooking Coblenz on the Rhine, to be addressed by Chancellor Hitler and Herr von Papen, former Special Commissioner for the Saar, and others.

Special arrangements are being made to get as many Saar visitors as possible, some reports maintaining that 100,000 will cross the frontier.

Everywhere also notices are to be seen which give the fullest details as to how a Saarländer now resident in Germany and possible voters at the coming plebiscite can register.

Other Questions

Meantime, while the Government propaganda machine is concentrating upon the Saar, the German people themselves are wondering about things nearer home. How and when is the new action to win over the remaining 10 per cent of the nation still outside National Socialism to be started? What kind of constitution is to replace the Weimar constitution, as mentioned by Herr Hitler in Hamburg last February. It is also clear that Chancellor Hitler must delegate some of his vast powers to others and in certain quarters considered that this will result in Herr Rudolf Hess taking Herr Hitler's place in the National Socialist Party. Gen. Hermann Goering becoming Vice-Chancellor and therefore responsible for the Reich's political affairs, and Gen. Werner von Blomberg, Minister for National Defense becoming his substitute as Commander-in-Chief of German forces.

New Public Office Oath

How logically the leadership idea is applied is further evidenced by today's publication of the new oath of service to be taken by German public officials and soldiers. This oath is taken not to a constitution but to a person—to the leader of the German Reich and the nation, Herr Adolf Hitler. Public officials swear to be true and obedient to the leader, to observe the laws and scrupulously to fulfill their official duties, while soldiers promise unconditional obedience to Herr Hitler as the new commander-in-chief of the nation's forces and to be ready at all times to pledge their lives for this oath.

Release Roehm Suspects

Together with 1079 persons in Prussia arrested in connection with the "Roehm Revolt" and the amnesty immediately before last Sunday's elections it is further reported today that 1610 "political prisoners" and 250 persons under arrest have been released in Bavaria since Aug. 7 last.

The persons now released, it should be pointed out, had not as far as can be ascertained included many of the Socialists, Communists, Pacifists, Liberals, etc., who have been under arrest for the last eighteen months, without having any specific charges brought against them. The present releases were practically all suspected of being mixed up in the events of June 30 and, the publication of these figures now gives some indication as to how large was the "roundup" then carried out by the Government.

Canadian Boys' Trek Club Visiting U. S. Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Industrial centers in the United States and Canada will be visited by members of the Canadian Boys' Trek Club of Toronto, who recently left this city under leadership of Dr A. S. MacGregor. The boys will visit the World's Fair at Chicago, the General Motors proving ground and the Ford plant in Detroit among other industries.

Formed a year ago to give boys definite vocational guidance, the club is visited through the year by business men of the city, who explain their industries and conduct the boys through their offices or factories. Each boy had to earn the money and save it to pay his expenses for this trip.

Duchess Gives Ha'Penny

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—An ancient custom was loyally adhered to by the Duchess of York, here recently, when she was presented by Alderman F. Marshall, Lord Mayor, with a gold hilted pocket knife for the Duke of York. When the Lord Mayor reminded her that the custom was to exchange a copper coin for a pocket knife, the Duchess smilingly dipped her hand into her handbag and handed over a half-penny.

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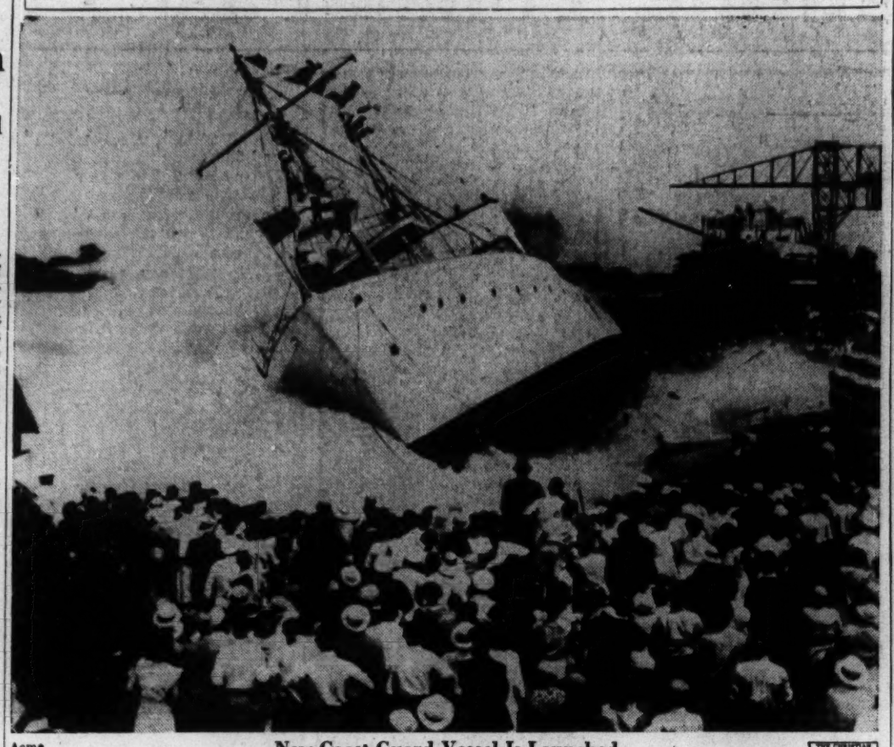

Acme — **New Coast Guard Vessel Is Launched** — The Christian Science Monitor

The Onondaga Left the Ways at Bay City, Mich., and Will Leave Saginaw Bay Shortly for Duty on the Pacific Coast.

Vessels have taken to the water more gracefully than did the Onondaga perhaps, and when she listed on her side as she neared the waters of Saginaw Bay, there was a gasp from the assembled crowd, but the craft righted itself and a cheer went up. The new boat is 165 feet long and is of 11,000 tons gross displacement. She was named by Miss Alice Arnold, daughter of Representative W. W. Arnold (D) of Illinois.

NRA Housing Act Not New to British

(Continued from Page 1)

ing is immense—almost insatiable—in both countries.

But as to what the two countries are doing about it, there the parallel ceases.

England has gone, and is going, infinitely further than the United States in giving direct governmental aid, unconcealed and unashamed, to low-cost housing. "Radical" though the Roosevelt National Housing Act may seem to some Americans, it does not begin to compare with what the conservative English are doing.

Furthermore, here in England, the process of direct subsidy to low-cost house building, and of indirect aid, through national and local governments, has been going on ever since the armistice of 1918. Year by year millions of pounds have been going into construction of model new cottages for the poorest paid workers, and into slum clearance; some of the worst slums have been eradicated altogether and others are being wiped out.

Housing Key to Recovery

At the present time the London County Council, now controlled by the Labor Party, is embarking on a grandiose scheme of clearing congested areas from the south bank of the Thames. The governmental housing program has been modified from time to time, but it has never halted. Just now it is on the verge of new, and perhaps bigger, things.

This therefore seems to be one conclusion: in so far as the Roosevelt New Deal relates to housing (called by many the key to recovery and to unemployment relief in the heavy industries) it is not "new" at all; it is old. In fairness to President Roosevelt, it must be said that his housing policy probably goes further than that of any of his predecessors. It is "new" in so far as America is concerned, at any rate.

But it is so far in the rearward of governmental encouragement given to slum clearance, and low-cost house building in Europe—England, Belgium, Austria, France, Germany and Holland—that it is really difficult to find a basis of comparison.

From one point of view, the American Housing Act is not a "housing" act at all. It is a national mortgage and loan stabilization act, and provides very big scale and ingenious federal guarantees to get private funds invested in housing. The private-profit motive is retained throughout; interest and service charges to the borrower, under the home modernization provisions, are estimated in some quarters at between 7 and 11 per cent; while the construction mortgage clauses, for stimulating new houses, are declared by Mr. Carol Aronovici of the Columbia University School of Architecture, to be far too high to permit real low-cost construction of the kind that poorest paid workers can afford to live in.

State Aid Essential

It should be said at once that this conclusion is exactly the same as that arrived at by practically all classes of expert opinion in Great Britain.

To secure real low-cost housing, according to English experience, the state itself must intervene by direct or indirect subsidies. The argument that this is "socialistic" should be disposed of at once. There is hardly a statesman in England, I believe Liberal, Labor or Conservative, who does not agree that supplying low-cost housing to the poorest paid workers is part of the responsibility of the state; and that it is a field in which, for the most part, private industry is incapable of producing satisfactory results if left to itself.

For American readers this attitude will probably be one of the most challenging features of the English, and the European, way of looking at this vital subject. The fact is simply this, that because of different living standards in Great Britain and America, the English have gone further along a road on which President Roosevelt has now directed the United States, after its terrific economic slump.

English Housing Boom

England at present is in the midst of a housing boom. Like all spurts it is not an unmixed blessing, but in so far as it represents active construction it is just that kind of a boom which economists say is needed in the United States to start the heavy industries upward on the full tide of recovery. It is estimated that around 3,500,000 American workers are connected, directly or indirectly, with construction. Normally, this amounts to an income of $3,000,000,000 a year; at present it is down to $300,000,000 a year.

The British building boom is going on, for the most part, in a class of houses that are not subsidized by the government. Because of Socialist demands for enormous increases in governmental subsidies, the government's spokesmen are quick to point this out. But at the same time, large scale government assistance is still being rendered in the class of low-cost housing where, for better or worse, British public opinion has decided that private initiative is inadequate.

The program is only beginning.

Viscount Halifax, speaking for the government in the housing debate before the House of Lords, promised that "in the autumn" housing proposals would be offered to involve "rehousing and replanning on a scale which it has never yet been possible to contemplate; and will be of a kind that neither this nor any other country has previously undertaken."

Britain's Answer

That is the British answer to the need for more construction!

I wish I had time here to say something about personal impressions gathered in the slums of New York, and to give first-hand observation of "model" houses in the two countries. I have heard experts say again and again that New York slums are the worst in the world—unless possibly Chicago can claim that dreadful distinction. Big continental European cities like Berlin and Vienna are virtually without slums, as New York knows them. London, too, is wiping out congested areas by heroic efforts.

What is New York doing? One could fill a good deal of space telling of the splendid efforts of isolated charitable and coöperative organizations to improve New York slums; but so far as the wholesale tax-assisted English method goes, learned by bitter experience, the answer must be "Practically nothing!"

I ask myself one more question, as in retrospect I contrast those dark rabbit warrens of tenements there under the Williamsburg Bridge on New York's East Side with the new state-aided model cottages built here in London and its suburbs by the County Council, or by governmental grants: What would be the cost to the American people of some such slum-clearance scheme as this?

Would not the result be worth the price? In the debate in the House of Lords the Earl of Listowel argued that the expense of bold new low-cost-housing proposals would be "amply set off" by a "higher yield from income tax" and a great reduction in unemployment benefit and poor-law administration

"Set off" or not, sooner or later slums must be cleared, and the time seems ripe for America to clear them now, when costs are low, when additional building would give employment, and when it would stimulate business recovery.

Irish Coal Must Be Used

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The Great Southern Railway Company of Ireland is to be allowed to import Welsh coal free on condition that the railway uses with this Welsh coal a certain proportion of Irish Free State coal from Arigna (County Cavan). This arrangement, made by the Free State Ministry for Industry and Commerce, will not rule out the use of German coal on the railways, but will reduce its consumption.

South Americans Pay Respects To Brazilian Clipper

(Continued from Page 1)

rose from 106,867 pounds in 1930 to 830,430 in 1933.

From the east coast of South America comes the bulk of the continent's $8,000,000,000 world trade. This territory prior to the World War was dominated by European commercial interests. Securing a foothold during the war, American commercial institutions were successful in developing a strong position in this area which culminated in 1929 with a total trade volume of $2,000,000,000 between the United States and Latin America.

As an entering wedge to recapture trade volume both France and Germany, early in 1928, established international air services on the east coast of South America. About the same time the United States Post Office Department was establishing basic routes for the extension of high-speed air communication and transport lines to the Caribbean and on through South America.

In the past three years the Pan American Airways system has been able to secure leadership in this important section, and has provided on dependable schedules, faster services between South America and the United States than competitive lines provided to and from Europe. It is for the maintainance of this leadership that the new Clipper ship, America's largest air liner, is being concentrated on this route. Two other sister ships will be put in service this year.

Following the outstandingly favorable impression created by Secretary of State, Cordell Hull and the American delegation at the recent Pan American conference at Montevideo, Uruguay, together with the constructive steps taken by President Roosevelt for the improvement of all relations with Latin America, it is particularly fitting that this group of prominent publishers and executives is visiting South America at this time to secure first hand personal knowledge of economics, political and social position in this important area as they affect inter-American relations.

It is expected as a result of the visit of this distinguished group that a much closer understanding will be affected between the people of the American continents and a fuller appreciation of America's trade position in this vital area of Latin America.

The following are the men making the trip on the Brazilian Clipper:

Mr. Eugene Vidal, Director of Air Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce.
Mr. Roy Howard, chairman, Scripps-Howard Newspapers.
Mr. William F. Brooks, executive assistant to the general manager, Associated Press.
Mr. James H. Furay, vice-president, United Press (in charge of foreign services).
Mr. James G. Stahlman, publisher, Nashville Banner, Inc., president, Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association.
Mr. Frank E. Gannett, chairman, Gannett Newspapers, publisher, Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester Times-Union and associated papers.
Mr. Edgar M. Swasey, vice-president, Hearst American Weekly.
Mr. M. C. Meigs, manager, Chicago American (Hearst).
Mr. Paul Patterson, publisher, Baltimore Sun.
Mr. Amon G. Carter, publisher, Fort Worth Star-Telegram.
Mr. H. V. Jenkins, publisher, the Savannah Morning News and the Savannah Press.
Mr. Jerome D. Barnum, publisher, the Syracuse Post-Standard; vice-president, American Newspaper Publishers' Association.
Mr. John Cowles, publisher, Des Moines Register and Tribune and associated papers.
Mr. J. N. Wheeler, general manager, North American Newspaper Alliance.
Pan American Airways System: J. T. Trippe, president; E. E. Young, vice-president; G. L. Rihl, vice-president; John Steele, service engineer; Edward G. Tomlinson, radio commentator, National Broadcasting Co.

Budapest Factory Girl's First Novel Wins Fame and High Literary Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Miss Marta Gergely, an unknown factory girl of Budapest, has suddenly become famous. She has won, with her first novel, "Slag Washers," the Mikszáth Kalmán literary prize and has made history in being the first working girl of her age—she is only 20—to attain to such high honors.

Miss Gergely came to the Hungarian capital straight from school in her home town of Pécs. Her father was a coachman in Pécs, and Marta, having no money of her own, entered a weaving factory and began, while weaving her fabric, to weave also the plot of her novel.

The result was not a love story, but the history of a young man deeply engaged in the struggle of making a living for himself in a difficult world—a struggle in which the young writer had herself been engaged and about which she could speak with authority.

With the Mikszáth Kalmán prize goes a grant of $300. Miss Gergely says she is going home to Pécs where she will be able to help her father and little sister, and where she will give her fuller attention to a second novel upon which she is already at work.

"Slag Washers" has been translated into German, in which language it will be published immediately after the publication of the Hungarian original.

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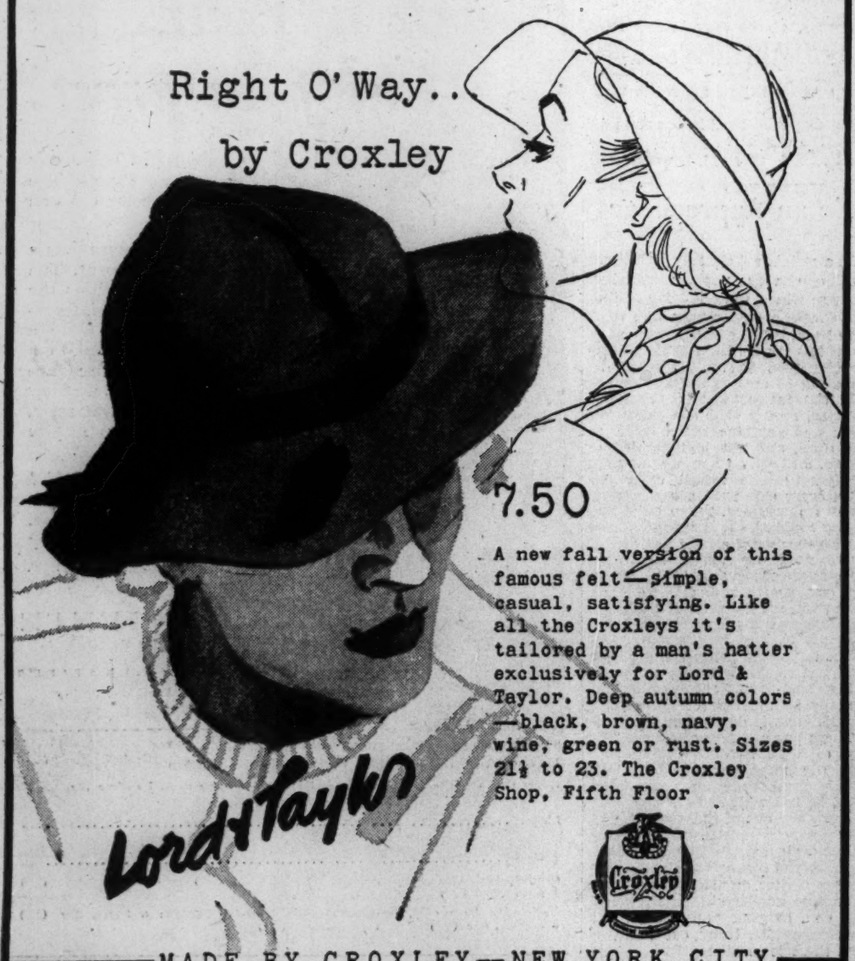

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The Young Folks' Page

Riverwood Farm

A Pioneer Story of the Middle West

By Alta Halverson Seymour

CHAPTER VII

LUCY walked to the back of the room and held out her hand, trying hard to give the Indians a welcoming smile. Swift thoughts were insistently repeating themselves. Somehow she must manage to keep between the Indians and the children. She must take care of these children. And she must not show any lack of courage. She must try, too, to prevent the children from being terrified. If only she could send Davy for help! But father and the boys were away, and her mother and Celia, she knew, had gone to spend the afternoon at the Baldwin farm. Whatever was to be done, she would have to do, and do quickly.

Even as she held out her hand, she saw Curly Bear's eyes light with interest, and realized that he had noticed and approved the gay yellow beads she had worn to brighten her brown dress. A swift feeling of thankfulness flashed over her. If she gave him her cherished beads, he would be pleased. Perhaps she could make friends that way. Quickly she unfastened the string and handed it to the Indian with a little curtesy. "A present to you," she said distinctly.

Lucy and Curly Bear

He seemed to understand, and looked gravely pleased as he tried to fasten the beads around his neck. Suddenly Lucy felt an almost irresistible desire to laugh, for the sight of the tall, dignified Indian struggling with the little bead chain was so funny that her fears, for the time, went flying. "I'll help," she said graciously. And then she stood on tiptoe to fasten the beads for the gratified Curly Bear.

Eager to follow up this good impression, Lucy told Davy and Jerry to bring benches for the Indians. They sat down calmly, evidently interested to see what would happen next. Something was expected, that was certain, and Lucy thought fast, trying to hit upon some way of pleasing and entertaining them. The books! Pictures! They'd be sure to like those—especially the few books that contained colored pictures. She hurried to the little shelf and got down books which she laid in the hands of the Indians, fluttering the leaves to display the pictures.

But the children were restless and alarmed. Somehow she must manage to quiet them. Her eyes fell on her little sister, sitting wide-eyed and full of interest, watching the Indians. Rosemary did not seem to be at all frightened, and Lucy took fresh courage from the look of friendly hospitality in the small pupil's face. She remembered Rosemary's fondness for the school singing periods, and a happy thought occurred to her. "Children," she said, as if she were offering them a great treat, "we'll sing for our visitors."

Her air of quiet, self-possession reassured the children, and they sang one song after another, while the Indians listened with evident approval. When the little program was finished, they rose. Curly Bear inclined his head with courteous dignity toward Lucy, and then stalked to the door, the others following.

Lucy drew a great breath of relief as she saw them march away toward the river, their books tucked safely under their arms. But even then she gave the children no hint of the strain she had felt. The visitors might come back another day, and she knew very well that she could not expect her pupils to meet them bravely if they thought their teacher was alarmed.

A Line of Canoes

Before she let the children go home, however, she wanted to make sure that their visitors were safely out of the neighborhood; and she set them all to drawing pictures on their slates while she slipped through the bit of woodland to the river. There she stopped, delighted in spite of her recent alarm at the graceful picture before her. For gliding silently around the bend of the river was a line of canoes, skillfully paddled by the Indians.

When she returned to the schoolhouse, another visitor had arrived and was waiting for her on the step. "Alec," she cried in eager welcome. "How did you happen to come on such a busy day?"

"Saw the Indians," he said, with a grin, "and came to see if you needed help. Guess you didn't, though, from what your pupils said. They said their teacher wasn't scared one single little bit."

"I'm glad they thought so," said Lucy laughing. "Honestly, Alec, I just didn't know what to do at first, but I knew something had to be done, so I tried to make the Indians feel welcome, and I think we're friends now."

Alec nodded with approval, and then grinned again. "But I wish I could have seen you putting your beads on old Curly Bear. Well, I'll take some of your scholars part of the way home. And then you folks come to our house for supper."

To Lucy's great surprise, even her teachers looked at her with respect when Alec told the story as he had heard it from the children, with many interruptions and additions from Davy and Jerry and Rosemary.

"I don't see, Lucy, how you could think so quickly what to do," said Celia.

"Well," replied Lucy practically, "I just had to. But it's funny," she added thoughtfully, "you can dread and dread a thing, and wonder what you'd do if it happened. But somehow when it's actually happening, and you have to act, and act fast, you stop dreading and get down to business. And it turns out that it isn't half as bad as you thought it would be. I don't believe I'd mind now if Curly Bear came again."

Indeed, she was almost disappointed when the busy schooldays slipped peacefully by without any further visits from the Indians. She had felt so sure that she had made friends with Curly Bear, and she had more than half hoped that that friendship would prove of value to the whole community.

"Maybe they'll come at Thanksgiving time," said Davy hopefully. "Jerry says the Indians know where the cranberry swamps are, and that sometimes they bring presents to folks who have given them presents. Wouldn't it be funny if they brought strings of cranberries to pay back for your beads"?

Thanksgiving Day Preparations

"Say, those would taste good with that turkey Mrs. Baldwin's been fattening up for Thanksgiving dinner," said Charlie.

"I guess if we want cranberries for Thanksgiving, you boys and Father had better try to get some in Hudson when you go for supplies," said Mrs. Thompson. "I'd like to provide the cranberry sauce. It's so neighborly of Mrs. Baldwin to invite us to share their turkey."

"If Celia makes some of her hazel-nut cake, that would be nice to take over to the Baldwins for Thanksgiving," said William, grinning a little, for he highly approved of Celia's cakes and wanted her to make them on all occasions.

"Oh, I'm going to," said Celia promptly, "and we're going to make pumpkin pies, too."

"I'm going to dismiss school a day early for Thanksgiving holidays, and then I can help to make all sorts of goodies, too," planned Lucy eagerly.

"Let Celia manage the goodies," teased Charlie. "I'm afraid if you made them, they might turn out to be 'baddies' instead of goodies, Lucy."

"Lucy can do other things that I can't, though," said kind-hearted Celia, unwilling to have any hurt feelings at Thanksgiving time.

"Oh, yes, she might make a fair teacher some day," grinned Charlie.

"Yes, I will, and no 'might' about it," flashed Lucy suddenly. "You'll just see. Grandma's last letter said it looks as though they really are going to have a college there for girls as well as boys, and that she hoped I could attend."

"I wouldn't pin my hopes too much to that, daughter," said her father mildly. "It would be quite an expense, and I don't see any way to manage it. The boys don't care to go to college, and why should you expect to?"

But Mrs. Thompson, pleased at the steady way her lively Lucy had settled down to teaching the little school, said quietly, "No harm in hoping, Father. All of us are hoping something. We're hoping for the success of the farm and the invention. And if the invention's a success, William's hoping to start a mill here one of these days. Lucy might as well have a few hopes too."

And Lucy, looking gratefully at her mother, resolved to work harder than ever at the books she had brought with her from Ohio. It wasn't easy to manage algebra alone, but she'd keep at it. And the history. If only she had that Latin grammar, and the help that was so near at hand! If she could just prepare for college, she felt sure that she could manage to go for one year, at least, and then she could teach a real school and save money for the second year's expenses. Oh, if only Father were willing that she should study with the Finkes!

"Well, I'm not going to spoil my Thanksgiving with these 'if only's,'" she said to herself, and turned resolutely to the festive preparations.

The two sisters were busily at work in the pleasant kitchen the day before Thanksgiving. Davy, somewhat indignant at being left at home when all the other men of the family went to Hudson, was supposed to be briskly engaged in keeping his sisters supplied with wood and water.

"I haven't seen Davy for a while. We need more wood," said Celia, going to the door. "Davy!" she called. And again, "Davy!" Then she turned to Lucy. "Where do you suppose he's gone?" she asked.

A loud crash made the two girls look at each other in dismay. "Do you suppose?" whispered Celia, "that he could be in the workshop? He knows he shouldn't——"

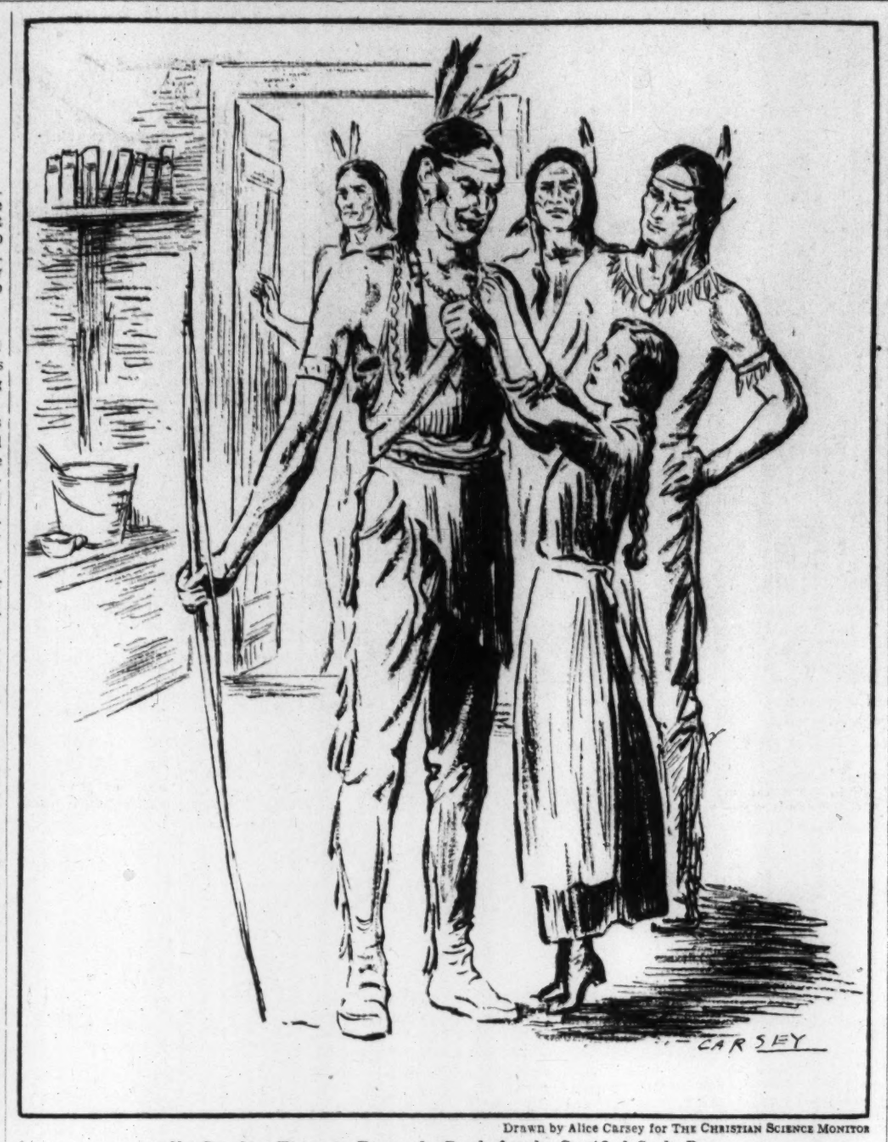
"I'll see," Lucy said with an effort. Both girls were sure that there was only one thing that could have fallen with that crash, and they dreaded to investigate. If father's precious invention had been tampered with in his absence, what could they do? They were responsible, for they had been left in charge.

With leaden feet, Lucy walked around the house. Her heart sank as she saw that the door of the little workshop, usually kept carefully locked, stood ajar.

To her amazement, voices came from within—Davy's voice, shrill and anxious; and another voice, deep and gutteral and sullen. "But Curly Bear," she heard Davy pleading, "it's father's invention. You can't take it. Father needs it."

"Curly Bear need," was the curt reply. "Curly Bear take."

(To be concluded next Thursday.)



Drawn by Alice Carsey for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

She Stood on Tiptoe to Fasten the Beads for the Gratified Curly Bear.

A Sanctuary in the Australian Bush

Here You Meet Koala Bears, Opossums, and the Strange Platypus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Victoria, Australia

IT IS the close of a late winter day here in Australia but the promise of spring is in evidence as we wend our way along the track of one of the Bush Sanctuaries, an enclosure of many acres of natural bush, provided by nature lovers for the preservation of Australian fauna. The soft air is laden with the delicate perfume of wild sassafras, musk, rosemary, and peppermint gums, while golden patches of native wattle gleam through the trees.

The call of the whipbird resounds down the track, calling up pictures reminiscent of the early coaching days, and the cattlemen out back cracking their 15 feet of stock whip, in the imitation of which this bird is a past master. Tinkling bells jingle overhead from a flock of bellbirds. Although they have only one note apiece, yet in unison these birds give a pleasing medley of chimes echoing down the aisle of this cathedral-like forest of trees.

A startled wallaby breaks cover, and lumbers through the thick undergrowth, while one, bolder than the rest, sits balancing on his powerful tail, to watch our next move. It is difficult to distinguish him from the bushes at first, for nature has camouflaged him to harmonize with his surroundings.

Balls of Fur

"There they are!" One of the party has just sighted some little gray objects in a tall gum tree. They are the koala bears. We stand trying to discover how many we can pick out, for the little gray folk are asleep in the forks of the trees, just little balls of fur, except for one little chap who is foraging for tender gum tips. We call to him, but he only looks down at us with an expression of continual surprise; these bears always give one that impression.

Near by is a mother with her baby clasped close round her neck, also having a nap. They sleep most of the day as their habits are nocturnal. A fair-sized bear weighs up to 30 pounds, and is a most amiable animal, hence an easy prey to the hunter, who has almost exterminated him. If molested, they will cry like children. Mother Koala sometimes has to reprimand baby, and she will cuff him; baby then cries as if he were quite broken-hearted.

The bears never drink water, evidently obtaining sufficient moisture from the juicy gum tips from which eucalyptus oil is extracted. This oil has made "Teddy's" fur vermin proof.

Bushy opossums are also asleep in the tree logs, so we do not disturb their rest. Then we come to the most interesting resident—the platypus. These strange animals abound in the waters running through the Sanctuary, but as they, too, are nocturnal, we would not have seen this one but for the kindly man, a sponsor of our bush sanctuaries, once a big game hunter, who learnt it was more pleasant to shoot with a camera than a gun. This man had a platypus under observation in his own grounds near by.

The Web-Footed Platymus

It was dusk by now, and feeding time for the animal. We leant over the water race while our host held a handful of earth worms ready for the animal's appearing.

Platy's menu for a day consists of 300 earthworms, two duck eggs and a few locusts. "Ah! here he is!" said our host, "and now you are looking at the most extraordinary mammal in the world, the duck-billed platypus of Australia, whose fur is really feathers, and whose feet are webbed, although when necessity demands an excavation for food or a home, the web folds neatly back into the palm of the foot out of the way. It hibernates like the snake, and it lays an egg. When born, teeth appear in the birdlike bill; there are several pairs in the jaws. Eventually the teeth wear down, the horny parts of the jaws grow up; the teeth vanish and ridges of horn along the jaws and across the palate appear, and the resemblance to a bird is complete."

The burrow is quite an ambitious engineering task. It is a subterranean gallery, one hole of which opens beneath the surface of the water to enable the owner to enter or leave unseen by its foes, while the other is above ground, giving a second way in or out, and admitting air. These tunnels are 20 feet long, some 50 feet, with ingenious windings and false galleries in which are placed obstacles to mislead raiders, before the actual dwelling chamber is reached.

The dusk has lengthened into the deep blue of night, the birds are sleeping and Jacky (laughing jackass) has given his last hearty laugh at the day's doings. The nocturnal denizens of the bush are now astir—little gray bear, flying oppossum, and quaint platypus. Our visit with you is over. We have been your grateful guests, and now we retire to our warm firesides to muse on your wonderful and captivating ways.

L.

© Fred Addy, Boston, Eng.

Boys of Riverdale Country School, New York City, Pedaling Their Way Into Boston, England.

Singing Schoolboys

American Glee Club Tours Britain on Wheels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

WHEN 28 American schoolboys with three masters landed at Plymouth from the Leviathan, and claimed 31 new bicycles from a pantechnicon waiting outside the docks, onlookers were surprised.

They would have been more surprised still if they had known that these boys from the Riverdale Country School Glee Club, New York City, who were starting a singing and cycling tour of 800 miles through England and Scotland, were not used to cycling. They knew how to cycle, however, but they found the first two days of breaking those bicycles in on the Devonshire hills very strenuous!

Shorts and polo shirts in the color of the Riverdale Country School—red and gray—were worn, and the necessary baggage was carried on the back of the bicycles. The boys, who are all members of the English Speaking Union, had joined the Youth Hostel Movement in England and so were able to stay some nights at the hostels and get to know the hikers. Unfortunately the hostels are in many cases so small that when the American party arrived they took up most of the accommodation. Dr. D. E. Gardner, the master in charge, said that when he took a group of boys to Germany last summer, they found much larger hostels there.

A college dormitory was put at the disposal of the boys at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and also at Exeter. While in Bedford, the American visitors stayed in the homes of boys attending Bedford Modern School.

Because they wanted to be able to give something in return for the hospitality shown them, the boys came prepared to sing to their hosts. The Riverdale Country School Glee Club corresponds to a choir in England, and the best singers, who could also afford to pay the expense of the tour, were chosen to come to England. In some cases the boys were assisted to pay the £50 needed from a fund of £400 which they raised during the winter by giving two concerts in New York City.

The British Broadcasting Corporation arranged for the boys to broadcast their songs for half-an-hour one evening, the program consisting of Negro folk songs, a Finnish lullaby, a Czechoslovakian dance song, "Two Pictures From the Tower of Babel"—and you can imagine what Babel sounded like on the wireless!—and the school cheer.

During part of the tour the boys visited the majority of the public schools, where they gave lessons in baseball in exchange for cricket. The Americans, however, do not think they will adopt cricket—they like the batting, but not the fielding.

"English schoolboys are no different from ourselves," said one of the Riverdale boys. "They are not so conservative as we had imagined, and they are extremely friendly."

The visitors delighted in the machine shops and scientific equipment at Oundle, and at Oxford were much interested in the room once occupied by William Pitt, the elder.

Mr. Gardner hopes to take a group of boys to Europe each summer.

The Mail Bag

Waltham, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Because I have had such a happy two weeks, and because this all came about through our Mail Bag column, I should like to share my experiences.

For four years, a girl in Rock Island, Illinois, and I have been happy friends because she answered a letter of mine which appeared in the Mail Bag some time ago. She invited me to spend my vacation with her this year, and it was possible for me to do this, making the trip by bus. We had the happiest time possible, and I am so grateful for this friend and all that she means to me. It just seemed as if we had known each other all our lives, and we did so much enjoy the visit. We know that it is going to cement our friendship so much more strongly.

Together we visited the world's fair in Chicago, and while there I called up another Mail Bag friend of seven years' standing and we planned to meet at the Monitor Pavilion in the reading room. This was a very happy experience also, and the three of us spent the day and evening together. We introduced ourselves at the Monitor Pavilion as Mail Bag friends, and so shared our joy.

Ever since the Mail Bag was first started, it has been a joy to me, and I am very grateful for all the good and true friends it has brought me. My wish is that everybody else may receive the pleasure and happiness I have from it.

I know you like to hear of just such happy meetings as this, so I decided to share mine.

Minnie E. D.

[Thank you for sharing your happy experience with us, Minnie.—Ed.]

Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

I am a boy 17 years old and have been reading the Monitor ever since I could read. I have long intended to write to the Mail Bag but have never seemed able to get around to it.

I have been a Boy Scout for over five years and I would like to hear from Scouts in other countries. I would also like to exchange insignia with them.

My chief hobbies are stamp collecting and baseball. As Great Neck is near New York City I am able to see quite a few of the major league baseball games. This summer I also saw the all-star game. It was played at the Polo Grounds between a team of stars representing the National League and a team from the American League. Such stars as Babe Ruth, Bill Terry, Jimmie Foxx, Al Simmons and Lou Gehrig played in this game.

I shall be glad to answer all letters, exchange stamps, and answer questions about New York City for pen pals from this country or a foreign country. —— Ken S.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

I am very grateful for the Mail Bag. Through it I have gained many dear friends, both at home, in America and abroad.

Ever since the film "Little Women" was shown my old enthusiasm for things and people "old-fashioned" has increased. There's no counting the number of times I've read the book itself, since the day, some seven or eight years ago, when I first discovered an old dog-eared, torn and much-used book on a public library shelf. I wasn't sure whether I should take the book to read or not, so I opened it. To my eyes appeared the first line of the story: "'Christmas won't be Christmas without any presents,' grumbled Jo, lying on the rug."

That, and some pictures of sweet-faced girls in hoop skirts, together with a picture which promised romance, helped to make me decide to take the book. Now Jo is an example no girl should be ashamed to follow. Her impetuous ways, her lovable gentleness with Beth made me love her as if she were my own sister. Nor do I love her less now I have discovered that Jo really lived in Louisa May Alcott. I've read ever so many books on the life of Miss Alcott.

I wonder if it would be possible to find a girl my age (18), or perhaps a grown-up who loves old-fashioned things, who loves "Little Women," and above all, who lives in Concord, Mass.? If there is such a girl, and she sees this letter, would she please write to me? There are so many things I'd like to know.

Expressing many thanks for the joys and thrills I get from reading the Monitor. —— Mary O.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Joan H. (13), East Grand Rapids, Michigan. From anywhere. Is a Girl Scout and interested in books, dramatics, music, swimming and horseback riding.

Myra Lea H. (14), Ekalaka, Montana. From anywhere. Interested in music, sports and stamp collecting.

Betty B. (15), Christchurch, New Zealand. From all over the world, but particularly from France, Spain, India, Africa and South America.

Marjorie A. (17), Melrose, Massachusetts. From anywhere. Interested in sports, music and reading.

Christine D. (19), Eagle Rock, California. From all parts of the world, but particularly Chicago. Is a professional artist and interested in dramatics as an avocation. Also interested in sports.

Jean F. (19), Kalinga, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. From girls her age anywhere in the world.

From Boys

George H. (12), Morristown, New Jersey. From anywhere. Has lived in Switzerland for the past six years and would be glad to tell about this country and others. Interested in ships, football and baseball, and stamp collecting. Will exchange stamps, of which he has about 15,000.

Albert E. H. (13), Meanwood, Leeds, Yorks., England. From Canada.

W. W. H. (16), Meanwood, Leeds, Yorks., England. From the United States.

Douglas M. (18), Stratford, Connecticut. From British Isles, Germany, France, Australia and South Africa.

Over 20

Paul C. S., McKeesport, Pennsylvania. From anywhere, especially from students who have been graduated from The Principia.

Frances E. P., Des Moines, Iowa. From anywhere. Interested in phraseology, reading, music, travel and golf.

Martin T. S., Breslau, Schlesien, Germany. From Chinese people either in the United States or China (in English).

[Will Allister G. B., Seattle, Washington, please send in his street address?—Ed.]

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1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

A Song of Vacation Days

Where have you been this lovely weather?
We've been to the hills in search of heather.
And how many loads did you bring withal?
As a matter of fact—we brought none at all!

And what did you go for besides the heather?
We went for berries turn'd red by the weather.
And how many trees did you strip withal?
To tell you the truth, not any at all!

Then what did you bring from your holiday?
We brought the scent of the new-mown hay,
The whiff of the smould'ring cherry-wood, too,
And the thought of many a glorious view,

The song of the dear little brooks and rills,
The beauty and rest of the wooded hills,
And surely all these are better than heather,
Or berries turn'd red by the sun and the weather!

E. M. HENDERSON.

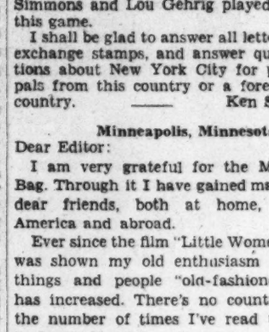
Be an Appreciator

In a certain art class for girls there was one very popular member, Audrey, whose work fell far behind the efforts of the others. She tried very hard, but the results were anything but wonderful, and at last she decided that she would never be anything of an artist. One day she told the instructor and the other girls so, saying that she knew her work was anything but a credit to the class, and she had decided to resign. Instantly there was a great uproar. Protests rained upon her from every side until she was positively embarrassed. When quiet was finally restored, the instructor voiced the sentiments of all the rest.

"We positively cannot let you resign, Audrey," she said. "Why, you're the only real appreciator we have. When you see the work of the other students and say how splendid you think it is, and how wonderful it seems to you that they can get such excellent results, your way of saying it is so sincere and encouraging that I really believe half of the success of this class is due to you."

There was a chorus of assent. "We just can't allow Audrey to resign!" was the unanimous verdict. "We simply must have an appreciator. We'd be lost without her."

If you are one of those people who are not very successful at doing things, do not grieve about the fact. Perhaps you can be (or already are) an appreciator, and then, though you cannot do wonderful things yourself, you can, by your appreciation and encouragement, bring out the very best there is in others.



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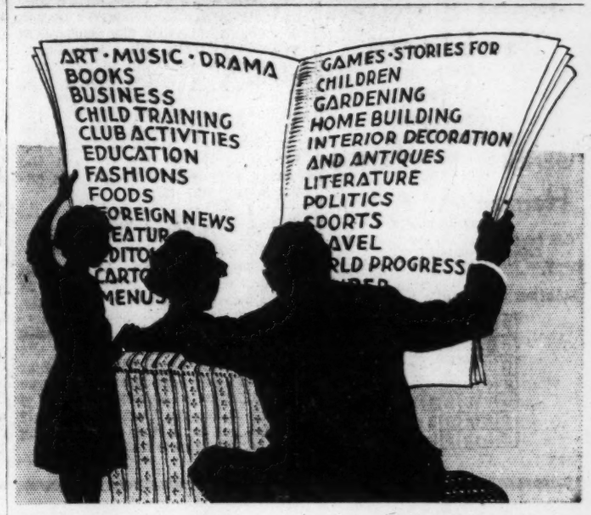

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The Home Forum

The Toffee Lady Grows Confidential

IT WAS the Conservative Member of the family, strange to say, who gave her that name. Ordinarily he would have managed, during the two weeks of our stay in that northern village, to find out the name of a person of such distinctive charm. The name that he gave her, however, suited her so admirably that further questioning became useless.

In her long-skirted dress of dark blue chambray, with a snowy white apron falling to the hem of her skirt, and her wispy hair wound tightly in a knot on the top of her head, the Toffee Lady was irresistible. To all her customers she was courteous, permitting them to wander about the little shop at will, examining the tiny china ornaments from Denmark and the British Isles and finally deciding upon the variety of candy that they preferred.

To our little trio the Toffee Lady showed gentle and longsuffering patience, but to the Conservative Member she was the veritable expression of friendliness.

"And what's today?" she would question brightly, beaming on the Conservative Member with friendly interest. "What's today?"

The Conservative Member would wrinkle his forehead heavily: "Today," he would declare, after lengthy pondering, "is Friday June the third —"

The Toffee Lady would laugh at that—a merry, ringing laugh as gay as any girl's.

"Bless my soul," she would exclaim in sudden, mock surprise, "so 'tis, indeed, so 'tis."

Very gravely, as though the occasion were one of deep importance the Conservative Member would make his daily selection—a small box of toffee, a few chocolates perhaps a bit of candied ginger by way of a special treat. The Toffee Lady would wrap each package with the greatest care in crinkly gray paper, and tie each one with shiny red string; then she would turn her china-blue eyes upon the Radical Member and address her in an earnest voice.

"I hope you appreciate him," she would declare, even while a note of misgiving echoed in her voice. "You're a mighty lucky woman, you are."

The Toffee Lady, I truly believe had no idea to what she was subjecting the other two members of that little party when she poured out her ardent praise of the Conservative Member. She could not see the Conservative Member's important stride, as he left the little shop and walked beside the other two members of his party up the sunny village street. She had, of course, no idea how heavily her words weighed in the day's happenings.

* * *

It was a lovely late June morning when the Toffee Lady suddenly began to talk about herself. The Conservative Member had just purchased a huge tin box of delicious toffees; and she was wrapping it with dexterous care, tying the red cord in hard little knots, so that there would be small temptation to open the box before the party left for home the next morning.

"It's a long spell since I thought about going home," she said softly, her blue eyes misty with memories.

"Don't you belong here?" the Youngest Member questioned, while the Radical Member, smelling a story, longed for pencil and notebook.

"Here?" the Toffee Lady asked in surprise. "I have been here this long while, but Edinburgh's my home.

"Why—?" the Youngest Member ejaculated. "What—?"

The Conservative Member shook his head warningly.

"My father came down the line from the great Bruce himself," the Toffee Lady announced proudly, "but I had to see the world, I did, and so I'm here."

"Did you come here to see the world?" the Conservative Member questioned gently.

"I did," the Toffee Lady admitted, "though it's not likely I'd trouble to travel over so much water again to look at a place that is so plain and simple. I doubt me if it's worth the effort at all. This is the way I looked when I first came."

The Conservative Member took the little faded picture in his hand carefully and finally passed it on. There, sure enough, was our Toffee Lady with a huge plaid about her shoulders, her eyes staring out at us from the photograph with the same trustful confidence with which we had grown familiar.

"It's twenty-seven years that I've been here," she explained, "and I'm real happy when the tourists come each year. They brighten things up considerable."

"What do you do all winter?" the Conservative Member questioned. "You're not busy in the store then?"

The Toffee Lady laughed aloud: "No, I'm not busy here, but I have my traveling to do then. I go to the library and get all the travel books I want, and then I read and read until I almost think I'm on the way to Egypt or Australia or even going back to Edinburgh itself. Once I get to traveling that way, I can hardly stop at all. And don't you see how reasonable it is. All it costs me is the wood I burn in my stove and the oil I burn in my lamp." Her Scotch eyes smiled cannily up at the Conservative Member, but he was looking out the window with a far-away stare in his eyes.

"I think I'll have another box of toffee," he announced, refusing to look in the direction of the other members of his party. "It's remarkably good today."

The Toffee Lady beamed. In the midst of farewell good wishes she leaned across the counter and pressed the hand of the Radical Member firmly in both of her own.

"Don't forget," she admonished, "what I told you. You're a mighty lucky woman. I've come all the way from Edinburgh and I know people. Be sure and bring him back next year. I never did see a man with such a taste for toffee."

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG.

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Two National Songs

We must try carefully to distinguish between those tunes that are moving in themselves and those that are only moving through political and verbal associations. . . . In the case of a song like the Marseillaise, the most far reaching of popular songs, the effect is clearly dependent for its major appeal on the music itself and it is significant that the tune if not actually popular in technical origin is popular in general allure and non-classical in construction.

It is doubtful if the Marseillaise of 1792 indulged in the splitting of technical hairs, but it is more than likely that the tune had for them an added, if unrealized, significance through its denial of the principles of taste and construction which mark the music of the aristocratic régime. We have only to compare it with a classically constructed tune written by a professional composer, like Rule, Britannia, to see the difference between a work which though national in feeling places musical construction first, and a work in which national or political feeling is paramount, sweeping technical considerations on one side through its intensity of mood.

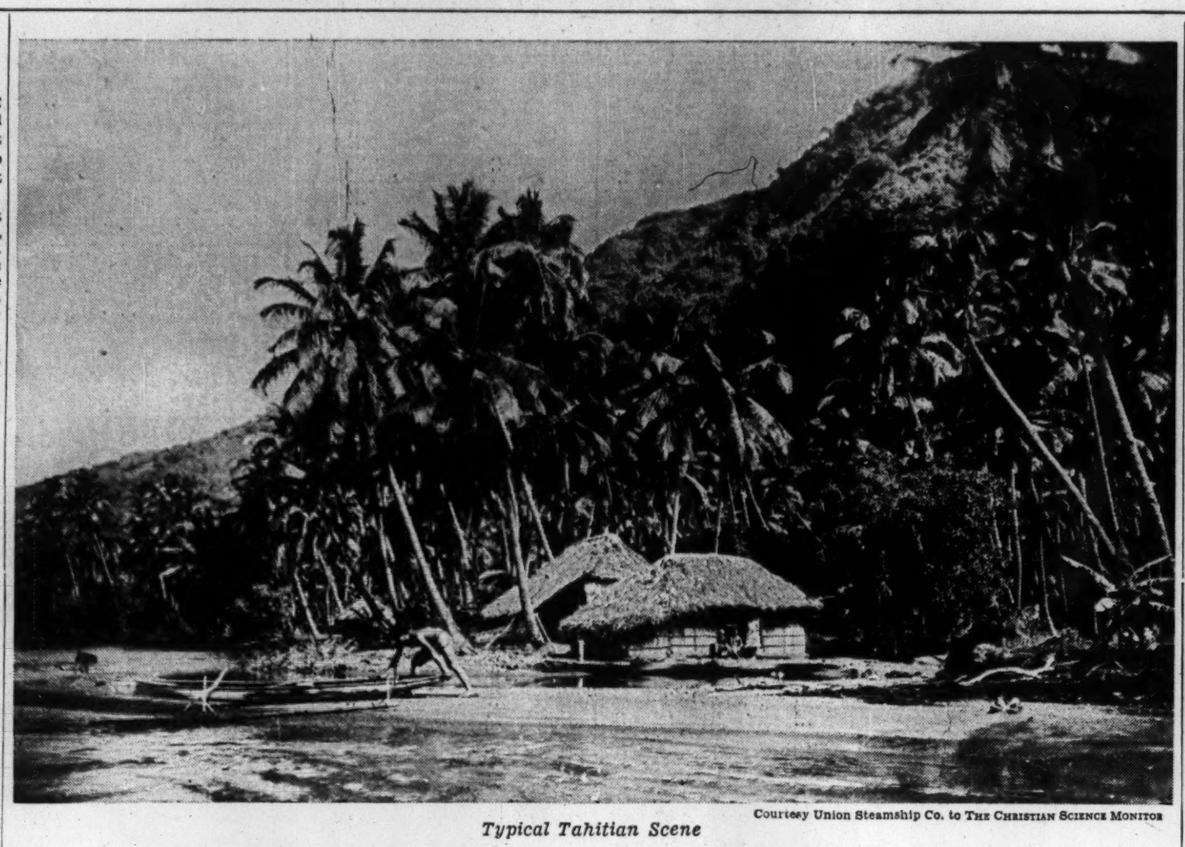
Although Rule, Britannia, is the best written of national songs, and the Marseillaise shares with the Toreador's Song from Carmen the distinction of being the most clumsily constructed tune that has ever become universally popular, it is not surprising to find that the latter has had more far-reaching effects. We can imagine Rule, Britannia, being played by a ship's band or being hummed on the quarter-deck by some dilettante admiral, but we can hardly hear it being sung by sailors as they go into battle. The classical construction and the operatic nature of some of the vocalization—particularly in its original form—immediately give to it an aristocratic quality which prevents it from becoming truly popular in the fullest meaning of the word.—CONSTANT LAMBERT, in "Music Ho! A Study of Music in Decline." (London: Faber.)

A Footnote to Summer

Beauty that lingers like a tender word
Spoken at parting, or thrush song heard
Hushing a mountain glen to starry sleep,
Its gift a mood the heart alone can keep—

Even she leaves some fragrance none can trace,
Seek though we may, or tints with fleeting grace
Some transient hour; so doubting hearts ascend
To faith renewed, here at the summer's end!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.



Typical Tahitian Scene

Courtesy Union Steamship Co. to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ON THE hill behind the town is the semaphore station, whence the approach of ships from any point of the far-stretching Pacific is promptly noted and signaled to the port. The sea spreads empty and deserted of all but the gulls and the frigate-birds to the far horizon, north, south, east and west. But in the foreground is the activity of the tropic town, its red roofs peeping through the thick, redolent foliage. Forests of coconut palms flank it on either hand. And in front, inclosed by the reef with its creaming surf, are the waters of the lagoon, many-hued as the Mediterranean at Mentone.

Along the quayside the masts of the trading schooners rise above the treetops and the lofty spars of a great ship from a far land at anchor in the lagoon, dominate them all. Many native canoes glide about, their occupants singing to the music of stringed instruments; peals of the happy laughter of a race that is always merry ascend faintly to the hilltop.

At the extreme right the white tower of the lighthouse on Point Venus, where Cook landed in 1769, gleams in the afternoon sun, and close by the weblike aerials of the wireless station remind that there is, after all, a link between this fair isle of the southern sea and the world four thousand miles away. On the slope of the hillside, at whose summit is the signal station, there is a splendid sweep of palm forest and the green fronds, rich as emeralds in hue, contrast as vividly with the mighty expanse of the Pacific as the palms of some oasis against the gleaming sands of the Sahara.

Beyond the lagoon lies the unimaginable island of Moorea, whose beauty declares the inadequacy of words. Its strange mysterious mountain peaks are being tenderly wrapped in the purple haze of a South Seas sunset, except where a gray shadow marks a tropical shower passing swiftly down a deep and somber valley. On the great barrier reefs, impregnable guards against the blows of the mighty Pacific surges, the surf breaks like drifting snow, and the force of the sea is spent ere it reaches the white, palm-shaded beach. The reef seems to guard Tahiti, like a loving arm about a trusting child. And, like a child's face alight with happiness, Tahiti glows now in the beauty of the sunset as the shadows fall across the town.

M. T. G.

Beautiful in Nameless Ways

Cambridge is an exquisitely restful place in which to be, and while the mind relaxes, there is ever, to satisfy the eye, a tower or a fretted spire, a columned portico or embattled gate, or quaint overhanging roof closing the vista of the devious streets. From the station a tranquil-looking little car, drawn by one horse, moves at long intervals along the main thoroughfare, where book stores and not millinery establishments are the prominent shops. Standing gazing at the tempting display of books are young men in cap and gown as well as youngsters of ten or twelve from some preparatory school dressed in their black silk robes and topped by tall silk hats. Everywhere are statues and columns and flowers, and wonderful little alleys that play at hide and seek with you, and over it all the constant sound of ringing and chiming bells. . . .

Now within the setting of this tranquil country town, where all is green and beautiful, are nineteen colleges where four thousand students are learning many things besides their lessons that make for development, and these colleges are among the beautiful things of the world, beautiful in their immense antiquity, in the dignity and appropriateness of their architecture, but beautiful in a thousand nameless ways that cannot be expressed but can be felt; in tradition, accomplishment, and in the perpetual youth that through the ages has been their life. . . .

But if you are too literal to perceive anything more than the eye reveals, then this is what you will find: sometimes through a splendid gate as of a fortress or palace, and sometimes through what is little more than a hole in the wall, you enter on a great square—"Quad," they who are of the university call it—where, around a great spread of level lawn, are the four sides of the college buildings. In these the students have their rooms and the faculty their quarters. Somewhere within there is the dining-hall where great men of the past look out from the canvas on some who are surely to be of the great men of the future, but who now are very pink and very boyish as they tumble to their places at table.

Over the walls grow masses of ivy, and in nearly every window are gay boxes of flowers. Back and forth across the Quad go the gowned men, stooping now and then with an unboyish tenderness to pet the college cat. In the rooms they are bending over their books, or laughing with their kind.

But come back into town and down to a little bridge across the Cam, and there take a boat and tell the oarsman that you want to see "the Backs," whereupon he will take you along the most beautiful half-mile of river in the world. As through a park flows the tiny stream, with the college lawns and gardens on either bank. The delicate branches of weeping willows quiver down to their reflections in the dark water, across which glide the swans; gray towers of ancient buildings form pictures where tall elms part; graceful bridges, where the ivy clings, span the stream, and up to them lead avenues lined with trees that were old before America was known. It is all so charming, and withal so enduring, that you can search the world in vain for just such another picture.—From "As It Is in England," by ALBERT B. OSBORNE. (New York: McBride.)

Noon Fantasy

Heat
the sapling of the morning
has grown into a tall tree
now spreading its broad branches
over the asphalt,
now shaking its hot golden leaves
on the heads of workmen
eating their lunches
from flashing tin pails.

Golden leaves falling.
See,
the men brush them aside
with bright bandanas.

Heat
the gilded tree
shimmering under a turquoise sky
shaking its hot golden leaves
for the cool hand of dusk to gather.

SYLVIA MEECH.

In the Dutch Manner

The Dutchman is observant, cautious, and of an inquiring turn of mind. He will first have found out something about you, but when once he has opened his door to you, thereafter you will always find it on the latch. Most proud is he to supply you with facts, for what he dreads—he is very sensitive and very proud of his country—is that erroneous statements may be spread abroad about it. Should ladies accompany you, they are alway presented with the freedom of the kitchen, which in private residences is as neat, as picturesque, and as fresh-looking as the toy-kitchens which are the delight of children. And a Dutch kitchen is the ideal of what a kitchen ought to be, for all is therein in its place, all is bright and clean, and the shining saucepans complete with the blue-and-white chinaware a perfect interior.

Cleanliness (*netheid* or *zindelijkheid*) is a ruling passion of the Dutch *vrouw* or *meisje*, and polishing, scrubbing, rubbing, and sluicing are unceasingly carried on with a continuity and thoroughness unknown elsewhere. The outside paintwork, the windows, even the brick pavement, are all the subject of sedulous attention; and rain does not stop the Dutch maid from her outdoor work, which she will engage in while holding an umbrella over her head. . . .

The headgear of the womenfolk varies with the locality. Every kind of cap is to be met with, from the close-fitting one of Friesland, worn by the Queen, to the Volendam cap, with its well-starched cornettes, with which opéra-bouffe has rendered us familiar in England. It is on a market-day at Middelburg or at Flushing that the visitor can more especially feast his eyes on Dutch women be-jewelled, be-capped, and be-petticoated, or again at a kermis. . . .

From headgear to footwear there is, so to speak, but one step. The *klomp* (plural *klompen*) takes rank as a national institution. These wooden shoes, or sabots, fashioned out of poplar-wood, do not merely serve to protect the feet; some of them are ornamental, notably those worn on the Island of Marken, which are daintily carved. They can be, and are, used as weapons of defense and offense. Young Dutch David will at times get on even terms with Dutch Goliath, should he succeed in being the first to reach the goal aimed at with his wooden missile. Old *klompen* have sweet uses in their old age, for the *Heintjes*, *Dirkjes*, and *Pietjes* deftly convert them into *tjalks* (fishing boats), and sail them along the shore, while the Arisjes, Hilletjes, and Trijntjes watch them with placid enjoyment. Many artists, more especially the veteran Josef Israëls have immortalized the *klomp* when in this form. The *klomp* seems to be no hindrance to the movements of a broad-breeked Dutchman, for he will clear a four-foot fence like a bird without parting company with them. If anything excites the curiosity of one too short in stature to get a view of the object it is sought to look at, then will *klompen* placed one on top of the other be of valuable assistance. They have still another use. As the boat or ship passes through the canal, the lockkeeper will appear with what seems a fishing rod, at the end of which dangles a fish—'tis but a *klomp*, into which you drop the toll. — CHARLES E. ROCHE, in "Things Seen in Holland." (London: Seeley, Service & Co.)

L'Obbligazione del Cristiano

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

NELLA sua prima epistola a Timoteo, Paolo scrive: "Io esorto dunque, prima d'ogni altra cosa, che si facciano supplicazioni, preghiere, intercessioni, ringraziamenti per tutti gli uomini, per i re e per tutti quelli che sono in autorità, affinchè possiamo menare una vita tranquilla e quieta, in ogni pietà e onestà".

Sovente è sembrato a Cristiani consacrati che la loro vita differisce considerevolmente da quella delle persone che fanno degli affari politici il loro precipuo interesse. A parte il fatto che sono rigidamente obbedienti alle leggi, onesti e pacifici, essi hanno spesso prestata poca attenzione alle questioni politiche dei loro rispettivi paesi. Poco a poco ci si è reso conto che i cittadini, i governi dei quali lo permettono, dovrebbero manifestare intelligentemente la loro preferenza per conduttori degni, da collocare in posizioni di responsabilità, appunto come essi stessi giustamente tengono care convinzioni religiose individuali.

Un'illuminazione spirituale progressiva, peraltro, ha pure prodotto la certezza che un popolo può menare "una vita tranquilla e quieta, in ogni pietà e onestà" soltanto qualora vera preghiera venga fatta "per tutti gli uomini, per i re e per tutti quelli che sono in autorità". Appunto come nella storia biblica le mani di Mosè dovevano essere sostenute dai suoi fedeli e più assistenti per assicurare la continuità della vittoria contro i nemici, così oggigiorno gli uomini e le donne che dirigono gli affari delle nazioni hanno bisogno del sostegno spirituale, animato da preghiere, da parte dei veri pensatori del mondo. Perciò, pregare con sostegno affinchè la divina saggezza guidi coloro che sostengono l'impeto dei conflitti politici, coloro ai quali è affidata la responsabilità di lavorare per il benessere nazionale ed internazionale —questo è il sacro dovere del Cristiano.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, la Conduttrice del suo movimento, in un messaggio indirizzato ai membri de La Chiesa Madre, La Prima Chiesa di Cristo, Scientista, a Boston, Massachusetts, nell'occasione della communione di Giugno, nel 1898, esortò (Christian Science *versus* Pantheism, pag. 14): "Pregate che la divina presenza possa ancora guidare e benedire il nostro supremo magistrato, quelli che sono associati nella sua carica esecutiva ed il potere giudiziario nazionale; dare al nostro parlamento saggezza e sostenere la nostra nazione col braccio destro della Sua giustizia". Essendo divinamente guidata essa stessa, questa donna ispirata da Dio riconobbe l'importanza di una direzione e di un sostegno generali e spirituali. Ed in quanto che il Re Salomone in tempi lontani chiese "saviezza e intelligenza", così noi dobbiamo pregare per saggezza per dimostrare ciò che l'unzione della divina direzione ed ispirazione farà nel mantenere il diritto e la giustizia nell'epoca nostra, come in ogni epoca.

La maggioranza dei cittadini non prende parte attiva negli affari pubblici dei loro paesi, ma tutti possono elevare i loro cuori a Dio in preghiera consacrata per il bene di tutti. Possono pregare per saggezza nel votare, affinchè il benessere del loro paese sia salvaguardato per mezzo della giustizia. E possono rendersi conto, nello spirito della preghiera, che la saggezza divina guiderà ed istruirà tutti coloro ai quali è affidata la responsabilità delle cariche. Giorno per giorno possono intelligentemente sapere che la Mente onnipotente è presente e capace di guidare e di proteggere il Suo popolo. Scacciando dal pensiero e dalla parola ogni critica superficiale contro qualsiasi persona, ogni individuo dovrebbe sforzarsi di sostenere il giusto governo col rendersi conto che Dio da l'intuizione e la prescienza spirituale necessaria, conferisce fedeltà, e guida rettamente lo sforzo onesto. E la verità, quale è insegnata nella Scienza Cristiana, mantenuta sull'uomo di Dio, Sua creazione spirituale, sarà un valido sostegno per i dirigenti, aiutandoli ad agire saggiamente quando prendono decisioni importanti, ed a rimanere onesti e fedeli alla loro consegna in ogni tempo.

Quando gli abitanti di un paese sono consci dell'importanza delle qualità spirituali, espresse in un elevato ordine morale; quando si tengono cara una ferma convinzione che nessun male presuntivo ha il potere di strappare dalle mani di Dio il governo del Suo popolo, il loro paese non può fare a meno di prosperare nella giustizia aiutando così altre nazioni. Su questo soggetto Mrs. Eddy dichiarò in un'altra occasione (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, pag. 277): "I caratteri e la vita degli uomini determinano la pace, prosperità e la vita delle nazioni". Questo, dunque, si applica a funzionari come pure ad individui in tutto il mondo. La verità è che gli uomini sono congenitamente propensi alla spiritualità; che il bene piace loro naturalmente; che lo scintillamento del male non dura a lungo, poichè è innato desiderio di ogni individuo di vivere una vita veritiera e benefica, anzi una vita che riflette il creatore, Dio, che Mrs. Eddy figurativamente rappresenta nell atto di dire di Sè stesso (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pag. 253): "Io includo e conferisco ogni beatitudine, poichè io sono Amore".

Qual'è, dunque, la sacra obbligazione politica di ogni Scientista Cristiano? Questa: di amare il proprio paese ed il suo popolo sì, da fare ogni cosa in suo potere per mezzo della preghiera, retto pensiero, e retta azione per produrre una condizione spiritualmente consacrata che rifletta la divina Vita, Verità ed Amore. In tal modo ognuno contribuirà ad assicurare che tutte le relazioni ed affari nazionali ed internazionali saranno controllati dal divino Principio, Amore.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Christian's Obligation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HIS first epistle to Timothy, Paul writes, "I exhort therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks, be made for all men; for kings, and for all that are in authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty."

Frequently it has seemed to consecrated Christians that their lives differ vastly from those of the persons who make political affairs their chief interest. Aside from being strictly law-abiding, honest, and peaceable, they often have given little heed to the political concerns of their respective countries. The awakening has come gradually that citizens whose governments so permit should intelligently express their choice for suitable leaders to fill responsible offices, even as they themselves rightfully cherish individual religious convictions.

Progressive spiritual enlightenment, however, has also brought the realization that a people can lead "a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty" only as true prayer is made "for all men; for kings, and for all that are in authority." Even as in Biblical history the hands of Moses needed to be stayed by his faithful and godly-minded assistants, in order to assure continuous victoriousness against the enemy; so today, do the men and women in charge of the countries' affairs need the spiritual, prayerful support of the world's true thinkers. Therefore, to pray supportingly that divine wisdom shall guide those who are bearing the brunt of political conflict, those who are entrusted with the responsibility of working for national and international welfare—this is the Christian's sacred duty.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and Leader of its movement, in a message addressed to the members of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, on the occasion of the June communion, in 1898, exhorted (Christian Science Versus Pantheism, p. 14), "Pray that the divine presence may still guide and bless our chief magistrate, those associated with his executive trust, and our national judiciary; give to our congress wisdom, and uphold our nation with the right arm of His righteousness." Being divinely led herself, this God-inspired woman recognized the importance of general spiritual guidance and support. And inasmuch as King Solomon of old requested "wisdom and knowledge," so do we need to pray for wisdom to prove what the unction of divine guidance and inspiration will do in maintaining right and justice in our age, as in every age.

The majority of citizens do not take a direct active part in the public affairs of their countries, but all can lift their hearts to God in consecrated prayer for the good of all. They can pray for wisdom in casting their vote, that the country's welfare may be safeguarded through righteousness. And they can prayerfully realize that divine wisdom will guide and instruct all who are entrusted with the responsibilities of office. Daily they can understandingly know that the omnipotent Mind is able and present to guide and guard His people. Banishing from thought and word all shallow criticism against all persons, each individual should endeavor to uphold righteous government by realizing that God bestows the needful spiritual insight and foresight, imparts trustworthiness, and guides aright honest endeavor. And the truth, as taught in Christian Science, maintained about God's man, His spiritual creation, will be a strong support to executives, helping them to act wisely when making important decisions, and to remain honest and faithful to their trust at all times.

When the inhabitants of a country are awake to the importance of spiritual qualities, expressed in a high moral order; when they cherish a firm conviction that no presumptuous evil has power to wrest from the hands of God the government of His people, their country cannot fail to prosper in righteousness, and thus help other nations. On this point Mrs. Eddy stated on another occasion (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 277), "The characters and lives of men determine the peace, prosperity, and life of nations." This, then, applies to officials as well as to individuals the world over. The truth is that men are innately spiritually inclined; that good naturally appeals to them; that the glamour of evil does not last long, since it is the native desire of every individual to live a truthful and beneficial life, even a life which reflects the creator, God, whom Mrs. Eddy illustratively represents as saying of Himself (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 253), "I include and impart all bliss, for I am Love."

What, then, is the sacred political obligation of every Christian Scientist? This: so to love his own country and its people as to do all in his power through prayer, right thinking, and right acting to bring about a spiritually consecrated condition that reflects divine Life, Truth, and Love. Thus will each one help to insure that all national and international relationships and affairs shall be controlled by the divine Principle, Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

A Sculptor in Terra Cotta

The life of Luca (Della Robbia), a life of labor and frugality, with no adventure and no excitement except what belongs to the trial of new artistic processes, the struggle with new artistic difficulties, the solution of purely artistic problems, fills the first seventy years of the fifteenth century. After producing many works in marble for the *Duomo* and the *Campanile* of Florence, which place him among the foremost masters of the sculpture of his age, he became desirous to realise the spirit and manner of that sculpture, in a humbler material, to unite its science, its exquisite and expressive system of low relief, to the homely art of pottery, to introduce those high qualities into common things, to adorn and cultivate daily household life. In this he is profoundly characteristic of the Florence of that century, of that in it which lay below its superficial vanity and caprice, a certain old-world modesty and seriousness and simplicity. People had not yet begun to think that what was good art for churches was not so good, or less fitted for their own homes. Luca's new work was in plain white earthenware at first, a mere rough imitation of the costly, laboriously wrought marble, finished in a few hours. But on this humble path he found his way to a fresh success, to another artistic grace. The fame of the oriental pottery, with its strange, bright colors—colors of art, colors not to be attained in the natural stone—mingled with the tradition of the old Roman pottery of the neighborhood. The little red, coral-like jars of Arezzo dug up in that district from time to time, are much prized. These colors haunted Luca's fancy. "He still continued seeking something more," his biographer says of him; "and instead of making his figures of baked earth simply white, he added the further invention of giving them color, to the astonishment and delight of all who beheld them" —*Cosa singolare, e multo utile per la state!*—a curious thing, and very useful for summer-time, full of coolness and repose for hand and eye. Luca loved the forms of various fruits, and wrought them into all sorts of marvelous frames and garlands, giving them their natural colors, only subdued a little, a little paler than nature.—From the Essay, "Luca Della Robbia," by WALTER PATER.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Price Upswing in Stocks Is Checked by Taking of Profits

Commodity and Money Markets

Profit Taking Well Absorbed In Dull Market

Price Recessions Slight and Movement of General List Is Narrow

By **Forrest Price**

It was a pretty steady, old market. The rather sharp price advances Tuesday and Wednesday invited some profit-taking today. But recessions were very moderate, and trading was dull on the slight decline.

Traders contended that was a good indication of the market's stability.

Volume of sales approximated 770,000 shares.

The rails, which moved ambitiously higher yesterday, did not do much. The shares simply were not wanted, and Union Pacific dropped a point as a result. Other rail issues scarcely moved.

The industrials swung within a very narrow groove as a general thing. Some made moderately good gains. These included Union Carbide, U. S. Smelting, Canada Dry, Owens Illinois Glass and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

A feature of today's subdued trading was strength shown by some of the preferred issues. These included Case preferred, Worthington Pump preferred, Loews preferred, Mullins Manufacturing preferred, National Supply preferred, Norfolk & Western preferred, Procter & Gamble preferred and Republic Iron & Steel preferred. They all recorded gains of 1 to 2 points. Worthington preferred rose more than 3.

For sale—U. S. Government bonds, a little shop-worn but still the best to be found in the bond market. Most of these issues today again showed a sagging tendency for lack of buyers. Foreign obligations did not do much better. As a general thing secondary corporate loans made a good showing. Prices held around their best levels of yesterday. Interest lagged in commodities. Grain price movements were narrow and volume of trading was restricted. Hogs rose to new peaks. Cotton was quiet.

There are possibly more potential investors feeling around for something on which to base their future financial operations than at any time in the last five years. This is a hopeful sign.

So many uncertainties have enveloped the business structure—and still are an obstructive element—that people and institutions with money to invest have simply been standing by and allowing their funds to accumulate in the banks. Now the banks have to keep going themselves, and to do so they must find employment for their deposits. Hence they are more than ever anxious to extend credit to corporations and individuals in good standing.

The banks are overflowing with money, and when lending gets well under way it will make a vast difference in the entire economic situation.

The accumulated funds in banks are so vast as to make it almost certain that there will be no immediate artificial inflation. These accumulations themselves will serve an inflationary purpose.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—Stocks were less excited today as trading enthusiasm cooled perceptibly, and prices turned somewhat irregular.

While the financial sector apparently liked the administrative assurance that no war on profits was contemplated, it was felt that other factors would have to be considered in relation to market movements. The activity in equities was about half that of the previous session. Profit taking was also in evidence. But commission houses were not discouraged, attributing the settling of the list to a "consolidation" of gains.

Some Moderate Movers

Borden, Howe Sound, American Smelting, Armour of Illinois preferred and Allied Chemical moved up moderately.

Union Pacific lost a point and the other rails were unchanged to a bit lower. U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Western Union, du Pont, Case, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck and many others were around their Wednesday's closing levels.

The inflationists were a trifle chilled by word that Secretary Morgenthau had stated there would be no change in the present gold and monetary policy and that the exciting rumors of yesterday were without foundation.

Brokerage houses with foreign connections reported that buying from Europe in selected equities and secondary bonds had expanded considerably during the last few days.

Bond Movement Uneven

The tone of the bond market was a bit uneven in the early trading, and as in the previous sessions this week, corporate issues made a relatively better showing than the U. S. Governments. Dealings were in fair volume.

One or two of the Treasury loans yielded around ¼ of a point, and Home Owners Loan 3s reached a new low at 97.26, off 10-32s. Federal Farm Mortgage 3¼s rallied after an early dip.

Despite realizing in some of the secondary issues which pushed up rapidly in the last few days, the corporate division held a fair number of moderately strong spots. National Dairy Products worked up half a point to 98¾, and New Haven Railroad 4½s showed a like gain at 53¾.

The more active loans of Southern Pacific, Chicago & North Western, Baltimore & Ohio, International Telephone, Santa Fe, Northern Pacific and St. Paul held firmly at levels near yesterday's finals. Paramount Famous Lasky 6s, up sharply since the start of the week, were mildly reactionary.

South American issues continued to arouse trading interest, but most other foreign issues were dull. British 5½s were a shade lower, while Canada 4s gained a minor fraction.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 23	Last Aug. 22
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	2600	8⅛	7⅞	8	8⅛
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	300	27½	27½	27½	27½
11⅜	7⅜	..	Addressograph	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
7⅝	3⅛	..	Advance Rumely	100	4½	4½	4½	
9⅜	5⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5¼
106¼	91⅞	3	Air Reduction	700	99⅜	99	99	99⅜
23⅝	17	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2400	21	19⅞	19⅞	21
5¼	1⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	300	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
16⅛	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	8⅛	8	8	9
14⅜	5¼	..	Alleghany pf ww	100	7	7	7	7
14⅝	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	400	7¼	7	7	7
160¾	120	6	Allied Chem	1000	131¾	131	131	130¾
130	122⅛	7	Allied Chem pf	100	125½	125½	125½	
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	1100	14	13¾	14	13⅝
20¼	11⅞	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	14	14	14	14½
7⅞	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3¼
45	25	1s	Amal Leather pf	100	3½	3½	3½	
55⅜	41½	2	Amerada	500	48½	48¾	48½	48⅛
38⅜	25¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	900	40¾	40⅛	40⅛	41¼
25¼	12⅜	..	Am Bank Note	500	15	14½	14½	14¾
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sug	500	10⅞	10¼	10½	10⅝
38	19⅞	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	24	24	24	23⅞
110⅛	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	50	110	110	110	109
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	2400	99	98½	98⅝	99
60⅞	46¼	3	Am Chicle	100	58¼	58¼	58¼	58
62½	26¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	1600	29¾	28	28¾	28⅛
8	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	1400	7½	7	7⅛	7¼
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	18	17⅞	18	17⅞
25	11½	..	Am & For Pow 6	200	16	15¾	15¾	15¼
22⅜	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	200	13¼	13	13	
10	3⅛	..	Am Ice	200	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
45½	29	6	Am Ice pf	200	31½	31½	31½	31
11	4¾	..	Am International	1600	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
14½	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	300	9¼	9	9	9
8¾	3¼	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
27⅜	16⅞	..	Am Metal	900	20¾	19⅝	20⅜	21
34⅜	21	1½	Am News	20	25	25	25	25
12¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	700	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
26¼	11	1¼	Am P&L $6 pf	1000	13½	13	13	13
29⅜	13	1½	Am P&L $6 pf	500	18¾	14¾	14¾	14¼
$7⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	8400	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅛
122	111½	7	Am Radiator pf	100	123	123	123	
28½	13⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	2900	18½	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
58	36	4	Am Safety Razor	200	53	52¾	53	
7⅜	2⅛	..	Am Seating	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
20¼	17⅞	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	21	20	20	20⅜
51¼	30½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3700	39⅜	38	38⅜	38½
26⅜	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	600	15½	15½	15½	15½
81	51⅞	7	Am Steel F pf	10	69¼	69¼	69¼	
72	46	9	Am Sugar Ref	500	60	60	60	60
120½	101⅞	7	Am Sugar Ref pf	100	121¾	121¾	121¾	
125¾	103¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	2900	113⅜	112¾	112¾	113⅜
13	3	h	Am Type Finders	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
17⅞	14½	1	Am Wat W & E	1600	17¾	17¼	17½	17⅜
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	500	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	9¼
83⅞	39½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	49	46½	46¾	46⅝
4¼	1	h	Am Writ Pap	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
17½	2⅞	h	Am Writ Pap pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
17⅜	10	..	Anaconda Cop	6100	13¾	12¾	12¾	13
24⅜	13½	.60	Anchor Cap	200	17	17	17	17
34⅛	26½	1s	Archer Daniels	300	34	34	34	34⅛
6⅝	2	..	Armour Ill	7000	6¼	6	6	6⅛
63	46¼	..	Armour Ill pr pf	2000	62¾	62	62¾	62
75⅝	54	..	Armour Ill pf	800	74½	74	74	74½
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	100	4	4	4	4½
6	4⅛	..	Art Metal Const	100	6	6	6	
18½	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	11
57⅜	45⅝	2	Atchison T&SF	500	53	51⅞	52⅛	52
90	70⅜	5	Atchison pf	200	80¾	80¾	80¾	80½
54⅜	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	1600	32	31½	31½	31½
35¼	23½	1	Atl Refining	1500	26⅛	25¾	25¾	26⅛
55½	35¼	2s	Auburn Auto	500	51¼	50¼	50¼	52
103¾	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	101½	103	103	103
25⅞	16½	2s	Auburn Auto	2500	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	23½
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	300	13⅞	12½	13½	13½
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	900	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	4¾

—B—

16	6¼	..	Baldwin Loco	1600	8⅜	8½	8½	8⅜
34	13⅛	..	Balt & Ohio	3600	17⅜	16¾	16⅞	17
37⅜	16¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	20⅛	20	20	20
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	600	7	7	7	7⅛
18⅞	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	500	16½	16¼	16¼	16⅜
88½	55	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	85	85	85	
15⅞	6⅞	..	Beldine Hem	500	12	12	12	12
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	2200	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅝
19½	12½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	100	16	16	16	16
34½	26	.25b	Best & Co	100	33	33	33	
49½	25¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	3200	30⅛	28½	29½	28¾
82	55	1.40g	Beth Steel pf	700	65½	65	65	65
40	20⅜	1b	Bliss Sanford	100	24	23½	23½	25
16⅛	7½	..	Blaw Knox	200	8¼	8	8¼	8
68¾	48	3	Bohn Alum & Br	900	56¼	56¼	56¼	55⅞
28⅛	19⅞	1.60	Borden	1300	26⅞	26⅜	26½	26⅝
28⅝	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	300	22¾	22	22	22
19½	6½	..	Boston & Maine	200	9	9	9	8⅛
8	7⅛	h	Botany Mills A pf	100	1½	1½	1½	
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	3500	17⅞	17½	17½	17¾
44⅜	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	2300	44½	43¾	43¾	44⅜
97	82⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	91½	91½	91½	92⅜
80½	53½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	61½	61¼	61¼	61
10⅞	6	..	Brunswick Balke	200	5¾	5½	5½	5¼
9¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	300	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	20	25	24	24	24
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
15⅛	5⅞	..	Bullard	300	8	8	8	8
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	900	12⅛	12	12	12¼
15¾	5⅛	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	8½	8½	8½	
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾
33¾	13¾	..	Byers	800	18⅞	18	18⅜	18
67⅞	40	..	Byers pf	40	42½	42½	42½	

—C—

41⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	2100	41¼	40⅜	40⅜	41⅜
1⅜	½	..	Callahan Z & L	400	⅞	¾	¾	¾
6⅝	2¼	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
15⅞	6	..	Campbell W&C	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	1700	17¾	16¼	16½	16
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	1600	14¾	14½	14½	14⅜
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	100	33½	33½	33½	33¼
66¾	35	..	Case Thresh	3100	43⅜	42	42¼	43
84½	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	70	64¼	62½	64¼	62½
23⅜	23½	1	Caterpillar Trac	800	28½	28¼	28¼	28⅝
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	1400	21⅝	20¾	21⅜	21¾
4⅜	1⅛	h	Celotex Co	200	2	2	2	
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	80	12	11	11	12
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	300	28	28	28	28½
42½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	3800	41¼	39¾	40	40⅛
7⅜	3⅛	..	Certain-Teed	100	6	6	6	6
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	40½	40½	40½	40½
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2900	44¼	43¾	44	44¼
21⅜	2	..	Chi & Gt West	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
11⅞	2	..	Chi & Gt W pf	600	5	5	5	4⅞
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	3½	3½	3½	3½
13¼	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2700	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅜
15	4½	..	Chi & N western	2400	6¾	6½	6⅝	6¾
28	8¼	..	Chi & N west pf	1200	13¼	12½	12½	12½
9⅞	3¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	6	6	6	
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	20
6¼	2	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	3	3	3	2¾
8	2	h	Chi RI&P ctf	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
9⅜	3¼	h	Chi RI&P ctf	600	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
30⅞	19¼	1.50b	Chicago&N Cot O	400	20¾	20	29	29
11⅞	3¾	..	Childs Company	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
17⅜	10½	..	Chile Copper	20	12	12	12	
60⅜	29¼	1s	Chrysler	15700	35½	34⅜	34⅝	35½
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19¼
2⅛	½	..	City Stores	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
11¼	3¾	..	City Stores vtc	300	½	½	½	½
21¾	8¾	.60b	Clark Equipment	400	13½	13	13½	
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
94¾	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	95	95	95	
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	900	13⅜	12¾	12⅜	13⅛
94	77½	*7	Collins & A pf	30	79	79	79	78¾
8¾	3⅝	.. h	Colo Fuel & Iron	400	5½	5¼	5½	5¾
32	10½	.. h	Colo F&I pf	20	21	21	21	19
19¼	7¾	..	Columbia Gas	2900	9⅞	9½	9¾	9½
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	500	66½	66	66	66
71	41	5	Columbia G pf B	20	57	57	57	
34⅜	21½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	900	30½	30⅜	30½	30
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	400	69⅜	68¾	68⅞	69½
35½	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	1400	30	29¼	29¼	29¾
106	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	105½	105½	105½	105½
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	40	29	29	29	
40	26⅝	31	Comm Dry Prod	1600	58½	57⅝	58	58¼
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	7300	21⅞	20⅞	21½	21¼
3¾	1½	..	Commwlth & So	2900	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
52¾	21½	.6	Comwlth &S 6pf	500	36½	36	36	36¾
31¼	23	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	100	29½	29½	29½	29⅝
8¾	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3	3	3	3
17⅞	10⅜	1g	Consol Film I pf	600	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14
47⅜	25⅞	2	Consol Gas	4100	28½	28	28⅛	28¼
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	100	88½	88½	88½	89
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Oil	3700	9½	9	9	9¼
2⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
12¾	6⅛	..	Container A	100	9	9	9	9
3⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	500	3¾	3½	3⅝	3½
14⅜	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	100	8	8	8	8
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	53	53	53	53
33¼	69½	3	Cont Can	1100	82¼	81¾	82¼	81⅞
11¾	6	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅜
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	300	29	28¼	29	28
22¾	15¾	.25b	Cont Oil	2900	18¾	18½	18½	18¾
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	1800	61¼	60¼	61	61⅜
148½	135	7	Corn Prod pf	400	148½	148	148	
9⅞	3⅝	..	Coty	800	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	600	32⅜	32¼	32½	32⅝
36¼	18¾	.1	Crown Cork & S	100	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24½
69	47	4	Crown W Pap 1pf	70	61½	60½	61½	
6⅝	3⅝	..	Crown Zellerback	600	5	4½	5	4½
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	600	21⅜	20⅞	21½	21
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1200	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
64	20⅞	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	60¾	60¾	60¾	60
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	200	19½	19½	19½	19⅞
85¾	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	100	82½	82½	82½	82¾
7	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3600	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1900	9¼	8⅛	8¾	8½
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	15	15	15	

—D—

34½	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	2700	17	16¾	16¾	16⅞
15½	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	1100	13½	12½	12⅝	12⅝
72½	35	..	Del & Hudson	1100	43½	42¼	42⅝	43
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	3900	18	17½	17½	17¾
13¼	4⅛	..	Denver R G pf	500	6⅜	6	6	5⅞
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	200	23	22⅞	22⅞	23
46¼	32	2f	Dome Mines	2200	45	43¼	43½	45½
23	15	1.20	Dominion Stores	800	19	18½	19	18½
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	2400	19⅜	18⅝	19⅜	18⅞
1⅜	⅝	..	Duluth So Shore	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	6100	92½	91¼	91¾	91⅞
125	115	6	du Pont deb	300	124½	123½	123⅝	123½

—E—

12¾	4⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	600	6	5¾	6	5¾
101¼	79	4	Eastman Kodak	700	100¼	99½	100	100
22½	12½	1	Eaton Mfg	500	15¼	15	15	15⅜
19¼	6¼	..	Eitingon Schild	400	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	9½
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	5600	21½	20¾	21	21
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	4300	5	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
9¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	6¾	6¾	6⅞	6¾
9⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	600	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
19⅜	7	..	El Pwr&L 6% pf	900	9⅜	9	9¼	9¼
21	8⅛	..	Elec Pow & L pf	800	10¾	10½	10⅝	10⅝
52	36	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	38	38	38	37⅝
1⅞	⅝	.. h	Elk Horn Coal	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
3¾	1	.. h	Elk Horn Coal pf	300	2½	2	2	
63	49¼	3	Endicott Johnson	100	52½	52½	52¾	
8¾	2½	..	Engineers Pub S	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	400	13⅞	13½	13½	13⅛
24⅞	10⅛	..	Erie R R	900	14⅞	14¼	14¼	14½
28¼	15¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	20¾	20½	20¾	20½
23	11	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	12½	12½	12½	
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	200	9½	9½	9½	9½
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	1100	19¾	19⅛	19½	19¼
10½	3	..	Exchange Buffet	20	5⅜	5	5	5½

—F—

12½	4	..	Fairbanks pf	90	6½	6⅛	6½	6⅛
62	24½	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	50	45½	45	45	
4	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
31	20	.60f	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	27½
25½	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	700	16¼	16	16⅛	16⅜
83¼	54¾	2½	First Nat Stores	100	83½	83½	83½	84¼
17⅞	2	..h	Follansbee B	800	3¼	3¼	3½	3½
1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 23	Last Aug. 22
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	13⅜	13	13⅜	12½
17½	6¼		Foundation	1500	10	9⅝	9⅝	10
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	200	20	20	20	20
17½	8¼		Fox Film A	500	12⅜	11⅜	12½	11½
63	20	..	Franklin Sim pf	10	23½	23½	23½	22½
50⅜	26⅜	2	Freeport Texas	1000	30⅜	30	30½	30
33½	14	..	Fuller pr pf	10	17½	17½	17½	..
19⅝	5	..	Fuller 2pf	20	8¼	8¼	8½	..

—G—

11½	5⅝	..	GenAm Inv	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
43⅝	30	1	Gen Am Trans	700	34½	34½	34½	34
14⅜	8	.50b	Gen Baking	200	8½	8⅜	8½	8½
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	10	105	105	105	
10⅛	5⅜	..	Gen Bronze	100	7	7	7	7
24¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	7500	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞
12⅜	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	12½	12½	12½	12½
36⅝	28	1.80	Gen Foods	1200	30¼	29½	30	30¼
1¾	½		Gen Gas & E A	500	¾	⅝	⅝	⅝
10	6¼		Gen G & E cv pf	200	13½	13½	13½	
64½	53⅜	3	Gen Mills	300	59	59	59	58
42	24⅝	1	Gen Motors	25300	31¼	30½	30⅝	31⅜
103½	89⅜	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	101½	101¼	101½	100½
28½	10½	.60	Gen Print Ink	50	18	18	18	
25⅛	23½	1	Gen Ry Signal	500	22½	29	29½	29
23⅜	10⅜		Gen Refractories	300	13	14	15	
19¾	10		Gen Refrac pf	400	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13⅜
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1400	12¼	11½	11½	11¼
65½	47	5	Gillette S R pf	300	62¾	62⅜	62½	61¾
6⅜	2⅜		Gimbel Bros	400	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3⅞
8¾	4		Grand Union	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
40⅜	36	1	Grant (WT)	100	34¾	34¼	34¼	35
32⅝	23⅛		Great Nor pf	4400	16⅝	16¼	16½	16⅜
15⅛	6⅝	.50b	Great

Second Gold Shipment to France Arranged to Keep Parity

Branch Banking Making Headway In the Far West

Federal Reserve Reports Progress—California System Well Established

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23—Some indication of the unblazoned spread of branch banking—which was facilitated by the Glass-Steagall Act last year—is given in the annual report of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. The report deals, of course, only with the developments in the Twelfth Reserve District centering at San Francisco, where a start was given to branch banking long before the federal authority took action.

"Formation of branch banks was legalized in Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington during the year," the report explains. "In four of these states—Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Washington—the formation and extension of branch banking systems actually took place during 1933, and by the end of the year, 14 branch systems with 82 branch offices were in operation."

This expansion of branch banks was almost entirely among member banks, it was pointed out, particularly among those having national charters. Of the 822 branches in Idaho, Oregon, Utah, and Washington, 60 were operated by national banks, 19 by state member banks, and 3 by non-member banks.

"The legal status and the number of banks and branches involved in branch banking in California and Arizona remained substantially unchanged during 1933," the report continues. "One important nonmember branch system in California was admitted to membership during the year, and another large state bank with two branch offices became a member. There were no failures of important branch systems during the year."

At the close of 1933, California had 41 branch banks out of a total of 298 banking institutions. The branch banks had 792 offices and total resources of $2,797,291,000, surpassing by far any other western state in this form of activity. Washington, with six branch banks operating 23 offices, was the nearest contender.

California's Position

The economic structure of California, being highly diversified, is said to favor the development of branch banking more than that of other parts of the West. At any rate, a survey of the system here reveals that it now holds a premier position, California being one of the dozen or more states permitting the establishment and operation of branches on a state-wide basis.

In some respects, the function of branch banks in California has been compared to the operation of similar systems in Canada in marketing crops and financing both rural and urban activities. Different business regions of the State require large supplies of capital at various seasons of the year in order to finance agriculture. According to bankers, this situation imposes hardships upon unit banks, and prohibits a proper diversification of investments.

Branch banks, however, are able to fare quite well because of their ability to transfer large sums cheaply and conveniently from one section of the State to another, wherever the need for credit may be felt. Money deposited in the metropolitan centers of Los Angeles and San Francisco, for example, is sent down into the Imperial Valley to help with the winter melon crop. Later, it may go up along the coastal belt to assist with marketing summer lettuce, and afterward may enter the central valleys to finance the movement of fruit and fruit products.

Grew Rapidly

Branch banking was legalized in California by the Bank Act of 1909 which was set in operation following a thorough study of banking needs here, and which provided for a departmentalized system. Before that time, however, a few branch systems were said to have been operated as far back as 1890 on the grounds that state laws, while not specifically authorizing branch banks, did not prohibit them.

The system did not grow rapidly until after the World War. Then the extension of branch banking was made rapidly, and reached a peak during the late twenties. The extension was particularly rapid after 1922

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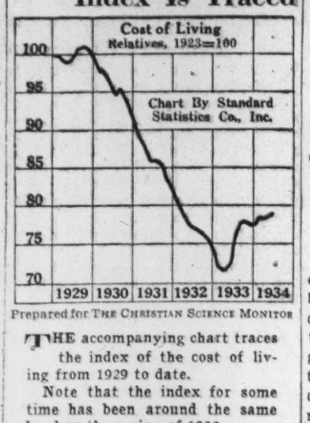
Cost of Living Index Is Traced



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE accompanying chart traces the index of the cost of living from 1929 to date.

Note that the index for some time has been around the same level as the spring of 1932.

Exchange Laws Are Changed to Comply With Federal Act

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—The governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange at a meeting yesterday amended the exchange constitution to comply with the Securities Exchange Act. It added section 16 to the rules which provides that "any member who will fully violate any provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or any rule or regulation thereunder shall be deemed to be guilty of conduct or proceeding inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade."

The New York Curb Exchange added a similar rule to its constitution.

Indications that the stock exchange will require railroads which seek to be listed to furnish additional information is contained in the application of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company to list $8,722,000 additional first and refunding mortgage 5½ per cent bonds of 1962. The governing committee yesterday adopted the recommendations of the stock list committee to list the above issue.

The change in the listing statement required the railroad to furnish additional information to stockholders, which heretofore was compelled only to submit it to the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is expected the change will be applied by the exchange to other railroads as they apply for listing.

Business Men Urged To Investigate New Credit Facilities

Declaring its belief that the new industrial loan program of the Federal Reserve Banks, established by the last Congress, "will aid in the recovery of business, the increase of employment and the general betterment of conditions," the Industrial Advisory Committee of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston in a letter addressed today to the officers of trade, industrial, and commercial organizations throughout New England, urged business men to investigate the possibilities of the new credit facilities, and asked the cooperation of the business organizations in calling the attention of their members to the opportunities which the new program offers to qualified business or commercial enterprises in need of working capital.

The letter, signed by Albert M Creighton, chairman of the Industrial Advisory Committee, revals that to date loans have been recommended amounting to more than $1,000,000. The letter outlines the conditions under which loans may be approved, and declares the policy of the committee to be one of liberal interpretation of the law wherever possible. The committee advises with the officers of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston in making effective the new powers granted the Reserve Banks by Congress throughout the First Federal Reserve District, which is all of New England except Fairfield County, Conn.

Canada to Purchase Large Silver Bloc

OTTAWA, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Dominion Government has accepted tenders under which it will purchase 220,000 ounces of silver at an average price of 48.49 cents an ounce, Canadian funds. Announcement to this effect was made by Sir George Perley, acting Minister of Finance.

The purchase is made in accordance with terms of the international silver agreement whereby Canada undertook to buy 1,671,802 ounces of newly-mined Canadian silver during the four years 1934 to 1937 inclusive.

The various nations parties to the agreement took action with a view of preventing injurious fluctuations in the price of silver, which had fallen as low as 25 cents an ounce. The silver purchased by the Government will be held as additional backing for the note issue.

Argentina Pays £855,000 To London Firm on Loans

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 22 (AP)—Payment of £855,000 to Baring Brothers, of London, was announced by the Finance Ministry yesterday, anticipating the date due, Oct. 1, and canceling £5,000,000 obtained in 1929. Argentina's policy of clearing off short term foreign loans, largely contracted in the first period of financial stress following the revolution of 1930, leaves her total now $26,000,000 compared with 102,000,000 in 1930.

Indebtedness to the United States is now $16,000,000, compared with $50,000,000 in 1930. The balance is payable in 10 per cent six months installments, beginning in October.

Another Estimate Shows That Farm Income Is Higher

First Standard Statistics, Then Brookmire, Reports How Drought Loss Offset

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—Following on the heels of the recent estimate by Standard Statistics that, in spite of the great drought, farm income this year would be 29.23 per cent greater than last year in spite of the great drought comes an equally optimistic estimate by the Brookmire Service. This shows a 15 per per cent increase though, unlike the computation by Standard Statistics, it does not take AAA benefit payments into account.

"The largest indicated increases in incomes over last year are in hay, hogs, corn, and wheat," says Brookmire. "In spite of substantial reductions in the size of such crops as wheat, corn and hay, and in certain sections almost complete failure, the estimated cash income from these products for the whole country is $158,000,000 or 25 per cent higher than last year. Tobacco incomes, which showed the largest percentage rise last year are estimated to be 5 per cent smaller this year. Gains of slightly over 17 per cent are indicated for incomes from both dairy and poultry. Cotton incomes have been forecast by using allotments under the Bankhead bill, and these incomes are 8½ per cent higher than a year ago. It is not at all certain, however, that some of the states will be able to produce their quotas, but it is too early for accurate figures on a crop like cotton."

"We have estimated the income from cattle at $625,000,000 or about 18 per cent higher than in the 1933-34 crop year. Owing to the prospective heavy marketings occasioned by the drought this figure may be too low, and the resulting effect on hog prices may make our income from this source of $575,000,000 too high. These, however, are the best estimates which we can now make with the crop year just a month old.

New England Less Then Average

Regionally our preliminary estimates indicate that the Pacific coast and central sections will show the best increases in farm incomes over last year, each section showing gains of 17 per cent, which is not much above the United States average. The New England and Rocky Mountain sections show the smallest increases in incomes with gains in each of 10 per cent over last year.

"Of the states, Kansas shows the largest gain over last year in cash farm income, which is in a large part due to a substantially larger wheat crop. North Dakota is the only State in which cash income is forecast below last year, and this is due to wheat failure, while in Rhode Island no change is recorded from last year. It may be surprising, in view of drought conditions, to note that South Dakota farm incomes are indicated 17 per cent higher than last year. This is accounted for by the fact that practically all of the income this year and last year was contributed from sources aside from crops.

"There are eight states in which indicated gains in farm incomes in 1934-35 are 20 per cent or more above 1933-34. Ranked in the order of their percentage gains they are: Kansas, Louisiana, Florida, Maryland, Mississippi, Indiana, Arkansas and Illinois. States in which income increases are less than 10 per cent include Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming.

Gains on Pacific Coast

"Sizable reductions in incomes from wheat and corn are noted in Nebraska and Minnesota. An increase in the number of bales of cotton allotments over last year's production was primarily responsible for the favorable showing of Louisiana. On the other hand, the Bankhead bill treated Oklahoma rather severely, allotting it only 748,000 bales for this year against production last year of 1,285,000 bales This, in spite of higher prices, will cause a reduction in cotton income in this State of $10,000,000 from last year. Texas, on the other hand, fared somewhat better in allotments relative to last year, and using allotted figures cotton income in this State is estimated about $5,000,000 less than last year. It is doubtful, however, that either of the above states will produce its quota. More than offsetting the loss in cotton income in Texas, however, is an estimated increase of $15,000,000 in wheat income. Much of the gains in Pacific coast farm incomes is due to higher estimates for fruits and vegetables."

Brook gives a preliminary estimate for the 1934-35 crop of $6,301,000,000, a gain of $818,000,000 over last year, or 15 per cent. With bounties, relief payments, Standard Statistics estimate was $8,250,000,000.

Mexican-U. S. Trade Prospects Improve

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 23 (By U. P.)—Bright prospects for increased trade between Mexico and the United States were envisaged yesterday by Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, after a conference with foreign office officials, accompanied by Ambassador Josephus Daniels.

Senator Harrison suggested that Mexico should remove her import duty on motorcars, since there was no such manufacture in Mexico, and therefore noncompetitive. He also urged the removal of duty on agricultural implements, to enable Mexican farmers to import better machinery at lower prices.

He expressed encouragement over prospects of working out reciprocal trade agreements, and believed "enlargement of relations between the United States and Mexico would result in similar arrangements with other countries."

Gold Shipment Shows Treasury Will Maintain the Dollar Fixed

Answer to Reports of Impending Devaluation—Morgenthau Cannot Understand Circulation of Financial Rumors—Consignment $1,000,000

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—Announcement was made today that the Bank of Manhattan Company will ship $1,000,000 in gold to Paris on Aug. 25. Arrangement of the transfer was foreshadowed by recent strength in foreign currencies, particularly the French franc, in terms of the dollar.

Rising yesterday .01¾ of a cent to 6.69½ cents, the franc reached the point where banks could buy gold here and sell it in Paris at a profit. The franc ruled steady in early exchange dealings at yesterday's closing level of 6.69½ cents.

In connection with a similar upward movement in foreign currencies last week, a consignment of $1,000,000 in gold was sent to France, and a smaller amount to Belgium. These were the first movements of gold out of the United States on an exchange basis since action was taken to devalue the dollar in February.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, today reaffirmed the Treasury's policy to permit free export of gold to maintain the dollar's present gold value unchanged. This was accepted as the official answer here to rumors of further impending devaluation.

Mr. Morgenthau said he was at a loss to understand the circulation of these financial rumors. "The financiers," he said, "seem to take seriously rumors from South Africa, Shanghai and Timbuctoo. Why these places claim to know definitely what I am going to do is more than I can see."

He added that there had been no change whatever in the Treasury's policy of permitting free export of gold from the United States to foreign gold standard countries whenever the dollar falls below parity on the foreign exchanges.

Several weeks ago a flurry of rumors similar to those recently circulated sent the dollar down. But the promptness with which the Treasury permitted the export of gold to bolster up the dollar immediately sent the shorts to cover and the dollar regained its level of $35 to the ounce. The incident, however, left $1,000,000 of United States gold in the vaults of the Bank of France.

Regardless of the Administration's avowed determination to avoid any long term committments as to the dollar's gold value, it is believed that for the time being at least it has every intention of maintaining it at the present level. It retains the freedom to move the dollar up or down on 24 hours notice, but apparently this is a freedom which it maintains more because of its potential value in trade negotiations than because of any intention to use it for some time to come.

The validity of Mr. Morgenthau's assurance is vastly enhanced by the unprecedented strength of the dollar's gold position. Despite small losses at one time and another recently, the Treasury's gold stocks reached a record high last month of $7,983,389,542 in terms of the present $35 an ounce value. Thus the Treasury is perfectly able to maintain the dollar at the present level. This gold reserve constitutes nearly a third of the world's total monetary supply.

Not only could the Treasury well afford to let some of its gold go abroad, but it is even felt in some quarters that this is desirable for American trade. It could be used abroad as a base for expansion of foreign currencies which would enable larger foreign purchases of American goods.

The World's Business

Where Do We Go From Here?

THE fact that Dr. William A. Wirt has long been laughed out of court will not banish the new inquiry into the implications of the New Deal. People were asking, "Where do we go from here?" before Dr. Wirt came along to tell them. Man is an innate rationalizer. Released from fear, he requires a language for any new circumstances into which he has allowed himself to be thrust. One by one New Deal reforms seem to be efforts to tackle particular problems. Together they make something requiring a name. Do they amount to government control of the economic system and government regimentation of the people in working that system? In a word, collectivism?

The sum total of the alphabetical reforms looks like a crossword puzzle in political ideology. It is not exactly that. The New Deal is an effort to evolve a coördinated economic system which shall be run by private enterprise under government supervision. Call it organized individualism, as Mr. Donald Richberg does. Or reconstructed individualism, in Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's language. So far the ascription is nearer the mark than collectivism when one views the entire system instead of one or two cases that smack of collectivism.

* * *

That is the situation as it looks today. What of the morrow? The New Deal is something that has hitherto grown on what it finds in its path. Take, for example, the fulfillment of the promise to the "forgotten" farmer. Initially the plan was to aid in crop reduction as the means for restoring farm purchasing power. A few crops were chosen. But each program has set up a round dozen subsidiary problems, each one of which is as important as the main one to be solved. Cotton reduction, for instance, led to an increase in peanut acreage on the abandoned cotton land. One result was that peanuts had to be added to the commodities under government treatment. Another is that it has left a serious situation of farm unemployment, so there have been schemes set afoot for the transfer of labor. In a settled community—where? Only as yet to enterprises that are run by the Government itself. Even in spite of the maladjustments it created, moreover, cotton control by voluntary agreement to cut production did not work. Hence the Bankhead Act, under which cotton farmers have remitted control over their farms and fortunes to the Federal Government.

The newest example of this Topsy-like growth occurs in the cattle program. By destroying cattle, the Federal Government found itself the embarrassed possessor of a glut of hides, and the hides market came close to demoralization. Somebody has now hit upon the bright idea of turning them over to the ERA. The unemployed will make them into leather and shoes, and we shall soon hear from the shoe industry, probably, that the Government is taking potential customers away from it.

* * *

The truth of the matter seems to be that you cannot prime the pump of the system of economic individualism by such methods. You might supersede it, and in its place, by process of this kind of growth, there would develop a full-blown collectivistic state. But such an end is no part of the President's policy. A reconstructed individualism is still flying at the masthead of his emergency Government.

Now, however, the parting of the ways has been reached as the people are realizing the implications of the New Deal. More collectivism or less? The latter means the abandonment of much of the area won and some of the enterprise undertaken by government agencies. There is evidence that policy is leading along this course. NRA is to be reorganized, and, though no particulars have been vouchsafed, the retreat has already been sounded in one important respect. The President wants more industrial competition. He wants to see the factor of price reinstated in place of governmnt price supervision. Since free prices lie at the core of economic individualism, there is justification for regarding the new move as a fresh guaranty of that system, in industry at least.

* * *

But a doubt still assails the unprejudiced observer. Is the retreat sounded for the benefit of individualism or for the benefit of agriculture? AAA, it is plain, comes before NRA in the President's affections. But NRA, with its mounting government protected prices, has been working at cross purposes with AAA, which aims at filling out the farmers' purchasing power. No matter how farm prices increase, new farm income may be nullified by increased factory prices. There must be other signs before one can say that the road has been barred to collectivism. For as city prices go up naturally, the interests of the farmer may be sufficiently persuasive to warrant the reapplication of industrial controls, this time to put factory prices down. The Tugwellian implication that the United States must be viewed as a single farm may be significant in this connection.

H. B. E.

[Concluded Tomorrow]

Two Big N. Y. Banks Cut Interest Rates

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—Two of the largest commercial banks in the city announced a reduction in interest rates on savings and thrift accounts today.

The Bank of the Manhattan Company notified depositors that effective Oct. 1, interest on special accounts will be 1½ per cent on amounts of $5000 and less and ¾ of 1 per cent on amounts above $5000 and not exceedingg $15,000. The present rate is 2 per cent up to $5000 and ¾ of 1 per cent up to $15,000.

The National City Bank, effective Sept. 1, will pay 2 per cent on savings accounts up to $5000 and 1 per cent in excess of $5000. The current rate is 2 per cent on all such accounts.

U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Off During Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Aug. 18, totaled 3,864,462 bushels, as compared with 4,081,280 bushels in the previous week and 3,793,514 bushels in the corresponding week of last year. For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 22,989,165 bushels, as compared with 22,206,664 bushels for the like period a year ago.

Putting Up Pegged Price for Cotton Held No Panacea

W. L. Clayton Urges Enlightened Internationalism as Natural Method

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—Opinion in the financial district on the Government's plan to raise the pegging price for cotton from 10 cents to 12 cents is still antipathetic to such price fixing. W. L. Clayton, one of the leading cotton merchants in the country and partner in the firm of Anderson, Clayton & Fleming, cotton brokers in New York City, recently gave these views in a memorandum on "Our National Cotton Policy," newly submitted to the commission of inquiry on national policy in international economic relations.

Mr. Clayton shows that while raising of prices by artificial means might bring temporary benefits, it cannot prove a lasting solution for the cotton industry. This is because 60 per cent of American cotton is exported and therefore raising the price of our cotton decreases its foreign consumption.

Stimulates Foreign Growths

Further, he points out, 50 cotton growing competitors are only too willing and able to promptly increase their acreage in proportion to any artificial decrease in ours, thus keeping the world cotton acreage and production at normal. According to the Department of Agriculture reports, foreign acreage increased 4,000,000 acres in 1933 with all indications pointing to a further substantial increase this year.

"The effect of such stimulants," writes Mr. Clayton, "is to destroy the normal price relationships between United States grown cotton and foreign grown cotton, with the result that a substantial substitution of foreign for American grown cotton takes place."

In support of this, he cites figures resulting from operations of the Farm Board. In consequence of the depression and of the continuation of price raising or price supporting efforts on the part of the farm board in the seasons 1929 to 1931 United States cotton lost markets for 4,103,000 bales, whereas foreign growths gained markets for 639,000 bales.

During the next two seasons the Farm Board engaged in no stabilization operations in cotton, but there was such a huge surplus, a large part of which was held by the board, that the price of cotton declined to 5 and 6 cents a pound.

Criticizes Bankhead Bill

These low prices regained a lot of the business previously lost, but at the expense of almost driving the South into bankruptcy, the standard of living of the southern cotton farmer being reduced "to a level no better than that of the peasants of eastern Europe."

"The only way in which we can get these markets back is by a reversal of the process by which we lost them, that is, to drive the price of our cotton below the world price and thus starve foreign producers in the relinquishment of that which we had voluntarily surrendered to them," Mr. Clayton says.

With the aim of both the Farm Board and the AAA the same—the raising of prices—except that the latter goes a step farther in providing for acreage reduction, Mr. Clayton is skeptical that the consequences of the AAA program will differ substantially from those which followed the Farm Board's operations.

Regarding the Bankhead bill, seeking, by compulsion, to limit the United States cotton crop to 10,000,000 bales, Mr. Clayton denounces the principle of the bill as "so destructive of our cherished political and economic traditions that it is almost inconceivable that it will be in force longer than one year."

Enlightened Internationalism

"The AAA program, however," he adds, "is of much more dangerous character, because, while voluntary, its immediate benefits are made so attractive that expedient self-interest causes about 95 per cent of the farmers to embrace it as the only available way out of their present difficulties."

Mr. Clayton suggests as a national cotton policy the course of enlightened internationalism, which would include a "drastic reduction in the tariff and recognition of the uncollectibility of war debts, so that our surpluses may again find a market abroad at compensatory prices." This course is in contradistinction to an independent national policy or a planned middle course, suggested by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in his paper, "America Must Choose," in which he outlines the three paths this country might follow to recovery.

There can be no middle course for cotton, Mr. Clayton declares. He challenges those who argue that we had better surrender our foreign markets rather than hold them at prices obtainable on a competitive basis with other cotton growing countries, to offer some solution to the "more than half the southern population which derives its chief income directly or indirectly from the raw cotton industry."

It is held here that the advance in the pegged price is based on a feeling in Administration circles here that there may be a downward pressure on yesterday's price of 13.30 cents for spot by the weight of the present movement to market as well as by the overhanging threat of a textile walkout.

Canadian Gold Output Declines During June

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—Canadian gold production in June totaled 242,713 ounces, compared with 262,713 in the like month a year ago, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. While production declined 20,000 ounces, the value was more than $1,000,000 higher. The average value of gold in June was $34.73 a fine ounce, compared with

Can You Afford To Miss These?

During the next few weeks the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor will carry some outstanding articles. Let's look around the corner and see what lies ahead.

New Deal — ERNEST K. LINDLEY *and* JAMES TRUE

Is the New Deal a success? How many people are asking themselves this question? Two leading political writers in Washington take opposite sides for the information of Monitor readers. Ernest K. Lindley, Washington correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, and author of two books about the New Deal, says: "Yes. By any practical test, the New Deal up to the present must be put down not only as a success but as a very great success. . . . Even assuming that there has been such a thing as 'world recovery' in the sense of an upturn common to all capitalistic countries, any one who asserts that the New Deal has failed to produce economic recovery or that it has prevented a 'natural' recovery, must explain why the United States has experienced greater improvement than any other nation since Mr. Roosevelt's inauguration." James True, who has been keeping an eagle eye on the activities of the Roosevelt administration as they affect general business conditions, says: "No. The New Deal is strongly socialistic, and charges have been made that many of its schemes and experiments are communistic. It was a blind deal as far as the decision of the people is concerned. Before the election, many promises were made in its behalf, not one of which has been kept, and in a number of important factors the pre-election assurances have been reversed." Form your own conclusions after reading the debate!

Sea Law — THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN

Answering the question, "Is war between the United States and Great Britain impossible?" one of Britain's Liberal statesmen calls for a thoughtful consideration of the one big question outstanding between the United States and England, namely, the freedom of the seas. With the Naval Conference of 1935 in the offing, this article assumes added timeliness and importance. The way is open for these two great maritime powers to lay the foundations of the sea law of the future.

Women — MARJORIE SHULER

Miss Shuler continues her sequence of articles depicting typical days in the busy lives of women who are accomplishing things in various fields of endeavor. In the same happy vein as her interviews, recently published, with Ann Harding, Ruth Nichols, and Lena Madesin Phillips, she gives a close-up portrait of a famous actress and a leading educator: Katharine Cornell, and Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard College. In discussing Miss Cornell, Miss Shuler says: "She thinks that an actor can only be free when he has so mastered technique that he can afford to discard it. Hers is a mental rather than an emotional appeal on the stage, and most of those who have seen her will agree that it is her own thinking challenging the thinking of the audience which gives her greatness." Miss Shuler has many interesting things to say about Dean Gildersleeve's ideas on the equipment a girl should have to go to college, and in one part of the interview Miss Shuler reports the Dean as saying: "The depression has been a blessing in disguise. Many young Americans, although by no means the majority, were living too softly. Some hardship and self-denial will be good for them and make them more useful citizens and more interesting persons."

Golf — FLOYD L. BELL

Mr. Bell, whose article about the Presidents and their families at the circus appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section for August 1, describes perhaps the strangest golf club in existence. He tells how a match begun in Philadelphia may be finished in Minneapolis.

Starving a War — PHILIP NOEL BAKER

The international embargo imposed upon shipments of arms and ammunition to the Chaco region of South America, where Bolivia and Paraguay have for more than two years been fighting an inconclusive and apparently interminable war, is something new in history. Mr. Baker, Professor in the London School of Economics and a prominent figure in the Geneva Disarmament Conference, explains the significance of this new venture into the field of war prevention. He says: "In the modern world there is always, and indeed, since men first invented arbitration, there always has been a better way to deal with international disputes. And of all modern wars, none has been so utterly foolish, none so devoid, by any code of public ethics, of all rational excuse, as the present war between Bolivia and Paraguay."

The Army's Mother — JEAN WEST MAURY

Generation after generation of student cadets file past the official Hostess at West Point Military Academy. They not only file past, but hundreds of them learn to look upon her as the local counterpart of the Mother back home. This interview with Mrs. Harriet Pray Rogers throws new light on what generals and colonels must have been like when they were only "plebes."

Internationalism — SIR ARTHUR SALTER

One of Great Britain's foremost economists, formerly a high official in the League of Nations, declares: "The international system has not failed." He maintains that the efforts toward world organization since the war have not been in vain, and that we should cling to what has been accomplished rather than discard it for new experiments because results have not been satisfactory. His article is a counterblast against defeatism in international circles.

War Debts — AN OLD SOLDIER

The World War veteran who has already expressed his views on patriotism and disarmament in the Weekly Magazine Section has something really new to say about the vexatious problem of war debts.

Japan's Mouthpiece — HERBERT H. HILSCHER

When the spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Office, Eiji Amau, says something, the world's diplomats listen. The unobtrusive little man who not long ago issued Japan's "Monroe Doctrine" for Asia and who tells the world's press what Japan is doing and intends to do, is interviewed by an American journalist visiting the Orient. Mr. Hilscher says of this Japanese statesman: "His position is an extremely difficult one. He has to interpret to Occidental minds (which think from 'left to right') the motives and actions of his government and the East, which work in the opposite direction. His statements and answers to questions unmistakably show the influence of long contact with Western diplomacy. But when pressed for lucid explanations of controversial policies, he retreats behind the veil of Oriental opaqueness."

Toys — RUTH LAUGHLIN

In Mexico, toys are not machine made. Each of them is the handwork of an artisan who shows his ingenuity in his product. These toy makers and the fruit of their skill are described in an article entitled "Companions of the Painted Pig."

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Misses James and Stammers Spring Tennis Surprise at Germantown C. C.

Helen Jacobs and Bunny Ryan Lose to New English Team

Katherine Stammers and Freda James Enter Doubles Final at Germantown C. C.—Bell and Mangin Stop the March of Mako and Budge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23—The reorganized British pair, Katherine E. Stammers and Freda James, sprang a sensational surprise this morning in the Germantown Cricket Club invitation women's doubles by defeating Helen H. Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., and Elizabeth M. (Bunny) Ryan of Santa Monica, Calif., in straight sets, 6—4, 6—0, to enter the final round.

The Jacobs-Ryan combination had been regarded as even stronger than the team of Miss Jacobs and Sarah H. Palfrey, recent winner of the United States doubles title at Forest Hills, N. Y., but the young English pair outplayed Miss Jacobs and Miss Ryan consistently, breaking through the service of Miss Jacobs regularly and outplacing Miss Ryan in her favorite position at the net.

The promising career of Mako and J. D. Budge was temporarily interrupted yesterday, when those veterans of many championships, R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory Mangin, defeated the young Californians in the quarterfinal round of the United States doubles lawn tennis championship at the Germantown Cricket Club. They had a hard time to do it, however, as Mako and Budge won the first two sets, and led at 3—1 in the final set. But Mangin, showing his finest form for the first time this season, finally pulled out of the match at 4—6, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

Other Championships

The other national championships, the mixed doubles and the father-and-son doubles, got under way, with the leading seeded teams in the mixed, Elizabeth M. Ryan and Lester R. Stoefen, of the Americans, and Betty M. Nuthall and Frederick J. Perry, the British pair, reaching the third round at the top and bottom of the draw. The former defeated Mr. and Mrs. Steven V. Brubans of the Metropolitan district, 6—2, 6—0; while a Philadelphia pair, Mrs. Weir Sargent and E. R. Evans were the victims of the Britishers, 6—2, 6—3.

Three of the seeded teams in the national veterans championships reached the semifinal round in that event, but the match between the leading seeded pair Frederick C. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum, three time champions, and Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Bernon S. Prentice was postponed until this afternoon. S. Jarvis Adams Jr., with a new partner, A. R. Kaiser had a hard battle to defeat William Knight and C. A. Mattis, however, the score being 7—5, 4—6, 6—4. Adams had previously won the title twice with Henry H. Bassford, as his partner.

New Teams

Several new teams of importance competed in the father-and-son championship, notably William J. Clothier, former champion as well as the winner and runnerup teams of 1933, R. N. and M. Laird Watt of Montreal, and S. Ellsworth Davenport Jr., and his son of the same name of Forest Hills. All three reached the third round.

The two leading teams in the national doubles, George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen, and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn came through in straight sets. The former defeated Dr. Carl H. Fischer, former intercollegiate champion and William Lingelbach, a local pair 6—2, 6—4, 6—4; while Allison and Van Ryn, the Newport winners, disposed of Henry J. Prusoff and Wilmer M. Hines, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

The final match of the day brought Roderich Menzel, Czechoslovakia, and Vernon G. Kirkby, South Africa, aces of their respective Davis Cup teams, against the American Davis Cup singles players, Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Francis X. Shields. After more than an hour of play, the match was called on account of darkness; Shields and Wood won the first set, 6—3, while the second went to the foreigners, 13—11.

United States Doubles Lawn Tennis Championship—Third Round

George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen defeated Dr. Carl H. Fischer and William Lingelbach, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin defeated C. Gene Mako and J. Donald Budge, 4—6, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn defeated Henry J. Prusoff and Wilmer M. Hines, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. and Francis X. Shields against Roderich Menzel and Vernon G. Kirby, 6—3, 11—13, unfinished.

Veterans' Championship—Second Round

William J. Clothier and Julian S. Myrick defeated John R. Tunis and F. R. Leighton-Crawford, 6—2, 6—3.

S. Jarvis Adams Jr. and A. R. Kaiser defeated William Knight and C. A. Mattis, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4.

Raymond B. Bidwell and Armand L. Bruneau defeated Lyman Tremaine and Dr. F. S. Hunlock, 6—3, 6—2.

Father-and-Son Championship—First Round

Hoffman and Schuyler Nickerson defeated William MacKinney, Sr. and Jr., 6—4, 9—7.

E. H. and Charles E. Whitehead won from H. L. Tillman, Sr. and Jr., by default.

L. S. DeLone, Sr. and Jr., defeated R. W and E. S. Seabury, 6—4, 7—9, 6—3.

S. E. Davenport Jr. and 3d, defeated E. C. Oelsner, Sr. and Jr., 6—3, 6—3.

Lawrence A. Baker, Sr. and Jr., defeated A. G. and J. K. Blakeley, 4—6, 10—8, 6—3.

Second Round

R. N. and M. Laird Watt, defeated M. R. and H. E. Lane, 6—3, 6—0.

H. H. Lott, Sr. and Jr., defeated C. C. Gill, Sr. and Jr., 7—5, 6—1.

Nickerson and Nickerson won from B. B. and Sheldon Prentice, by default.

Whitehead and Whitehead defeated DeLone and DeLone, 6—3, 6—3.

Davenport and Davenport defeated Baker and Baker, 6—3, 6—0.

V. D. Fetter, Sr. and Jr., defeated J. L and R. L. Terry, 6—9, 6—3, 6—3.

W. J. Clothier, Sr. and Jr., defeated John and Norman Bramall, 6—1, 8—6.

Stanley W. Pearson, Sr. and Jr., defeated J. F. Strawmiske, Sr. and Jr., 6—2, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles Championship—First Round

Dorothy B. Andrus and Wilmer M. Hines defeated Anne C. Parry and William McClearren, 6—4, 7—5.

Carolin A. Babcock and Frank A. Parker defeated Mr. and Mrs. Bart Pfingst, 6—2, 6—3.

Charlotte U. Darling and W. T. Tilden 3d defeated Mrs. Alfred Hunter and W. J. Clothier Jr., 6—3, 6—0.

Muriel Thomas and Roderich Menzel defeated Catherine Kendig and Dr. Carl H. Fischer, 6—2, 6—2.

Helen H. Jacobs and George M. Lott Jr. defeated Olga Kallos and Bert Nassau, 6—0, 6—2.

Josephine N. Cruickshank and J. W. Van Ryn defeated Laura Pittenger and Mark Lefevre, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. J. W. Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. defeated Cecile Bowes and Ralph M. DeMott, 6—0, 6—0.

Second Round

Elizabeth M. Ryan and Lester R. Stoefen defeated Mr. and Mrs. Steven V. Brubans, 6—2, 6—0.

Betty M. Nuthall and Frederick J. Perry defeated Mrs. Weir Sargent and E. R. Evans, 6—2, 6—3.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	70	55	.560
Indianapolis	67	57	.540
Columbus	68	59	.535
Milwaukee	66	61	.520
Louisville	65	62	.512
Toledo	61	67	.477
St. Paul	56	70	.444
Kansas City	52	74	.413

Results Aug. 22

Indianapolis 9, Kansas City 2.
Milwaukee 5, Louisville 2.
St. Paul 11, Toledo 5.
Columbus 13, Minneapolis 5.

Auto Records Up for Approval

PARIS, Aug. 23 (AP)—The International Association of Automobile Clubs today received notification from the American Automobile Association that all world records from 200 to 3000 kilometers had been broken by Ab. Jenkins, American driver in a speed run on the salt beds at Bonneville, Utah, Aug. 17 and 18. Jenkins had averaged 130 miles an hour. It is expected the records will be recognized as soon as official documents are received by mail.

Seeking Another Doubles Title

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn
United States Doubles Lawn Tennis Champions in 1931 and Runnersup in 1930 and 1932.

Conewago Retains The Canada's Cup In Sailing Race

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 23 (AP)—Aided by bewildering vagaries of weather, Skipper Wilmot (Rooney) Castle of the Conewago came from behind yesterday and sailed the Rochester Yacht Club Canada's Cup defender to an overwhelming and third straight victory over Invader II of Canada and retained for the United States the famous fresh water yacht racing trophy.

At the helm of Invader, Skipper Tom Wade kept the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto challenger in front of Conewago until the end of the fourth leg of the first round of the 21-mile triangular course, when the wind failed suddenly and left the eight meters almost becalmed.

Conewago got the break and made the marker ahead of the Canadian and sailed down the fifth leg on the tail end of the breeze while Invader's sails flapped for lack of wind.

By the time the challenger got the first puffs of the freshening breeze, Conewago was a mile and a half away and going strong.

The American's time was 10m. 2s. ahead of Invader and she was half a mile ahead when her finish gun sounded.

The rival skippers were tested by weather that ranged from a violent thunder squall to an almost dead calm. Twice a terrific downpour shut off view of the yachts and sent the thousands of spectators on shore and on boats scurrying for shelter.

The yachts were jockeyed to a start on even terms in a spanking 18-mile breeze, both using intermediate Genoa jibs. Invader gained a slight lead and held it as they rounded the buoy into the second leg of the first round.

Conewago was 26 seconds behind as the eight-meters started the first home stretch, speeding along at a maximum nine miles an hour.

About half way down the stretch the wind began to fail and as Conewago began to gain water, Wade broke out a parachute spinnaker.

The maneuver cost the challenger more distance and at the turn she was behind 1m. 27s. Wade broke out a Genoa and took in the "balooner" and began a stern chase.

Half way down the fourth leg the first thunderstorm broke and left almost a dead calm in its wake. Conewago made the turn into the fifth leg with the last vestige of the breeze, leaving Invader in a bad position of having to beat up to the mark in a barely noticeable zephyr.

By the time the Canadian had rounded the marker, 19m. 7s. after Conewago had passed, the defender was nearly a leg ahead and making the most of the freshening wind.

Although Invader closed up some of the gap when she finally got the breeze, the lead was insurmountable and she trailed Conewago by half a mile, more badly beaten than any boat in the 38-year history of the Canada's Cup.

Rubin Continues March

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 23 (AP)—With only two more contenders to eliminate, Nathaniel Rubin, Detroit checker ace, today continued his march toward the national championship, still undefeated. He was to meet William F. Ryan, youthful New York City challenger, today. If he defeats Ryan, he will play Edwin F. Hunt of Nashville, Tenn., tomorrow for the title. If Ryan wins, the tournament will be in a three-way tie. Ryan has lost only one round, and Hunt a round and a half. Two losses eliminate a player. Rubin required more than nine hours to play two games with L. T. DeBearn of Detroit yesterday. He won one and the other ended in a draw, eliminating DeBearn. One game, which required six hours and nine minutes, is believed to be the second longest in the history of recognized tournament play.

Chuckie II Ties Jubilee

WARWICK, R. I., Aug. 23 (AP)—Chuckie II, skippered by Harold Halstead, nosed out Atkin's Jubilee toward the end of the first windward leg and from then on led a star fleet of 18 boats twice around a triangular course to win the second of the five races for the Atlantic Coast star class championship. As the two boats crossed the finish line in the reverse order Tuesday, they are tied for first place with 3 points. Moonshine, Dave Atwater's defending star was third, passing Harkness Edwards' Winsome on the second beat to windward. Winsome was fourth and has 31 points to her credit to Moonshine's 35. A breeze strong enough to rip Sea Breeze's mainsail and tear Winsome's jib made the second day of racing as hard as the first. The course was laid south of Warwick Neck.

Scottish Football

GLASGOW, Aug. 23 (AP)—Twilight games in the Scottish Football Association last night resulted as follows: First Division—Aberdeen 1, Queen of South 0; Albion Rovers 0, Queen's Park 0; Ayr United 3, Patrick Thistle 2; Dundee 1, Dunfermline 1; Falkirk 2, Airdrieonians 4; Hibernians 0 St. Mirren 0; Motherwell 1, Celtic 0; Rangers 2, Hearts 1; St. Johnstone 2, Kilmarnock 1.

Glenn Warner Issues Call

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23 — Coach Glenn S. Warner has invited 39 Temple University football men to report at Oak Lane Country Day School, a branch of the university located on the outskirts of the city, Sept. 4. Temple plans to carry out a full schedule of athletics.

Virginia Van Wie Takes Golf Derby

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 23—Virginia Van Wie of the Beverly Country Club, this city, added the Women's Western Golf Association medal-play derby to her two national golf championship trophies on her own course here yesterday. She traveled over the final 18 holes in 82, giving her a total of 323, a lead of 10 strokes over her nearest rival. Miss Van Wie opened Monday with an 83, followed it with 76 and 82 on Tuesday, and her final round yesterday left no doubt of superiority. It was her first tourney of the season.

Mrs. O. S. Hill of Kansas City, former western match champion, placed second, shooting 85 for a 72-hole total of 333. The first day's leader, Lucille Robinson of Des Moines, present western match champion, placed third with 334 after a final card of 82. June Beebe of Olympia Fields C. C., the title defender, was sixth with 355.

English Intercounty Cricket Championship Standing to August 21 Inclusive

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

London, Aug. 22

	W	L	F	I	L	B	A	WR	PP	PO	PC
Lancashire	13	3	8	4	0			420	247	58.80
Sussex	12	2	6	7	1			420	235	55.95
Yorkshire	12	6	4	3	2			405	217	53.58
Warwickshire	10	4	4	4	2			360	190	52.77
Derbyshire	11	6	6	3	1			405	208	51.35
Kent	11	6	6	5	0			420	210	50.00
Essex	9	4	4	9	1			405	186	45.92
Gloucest'shire	11	10	2	3	2			420	192	45.71
Nott'hamshire	8	6	6	5	0			375	165	44.00
Surrey	6	7	8	2	0			345	136	39.42
Middlesex	6	9	6	2	2			375	134	35.73
Leicestershire	5	8	3	5	0			315	105	33.33
Glamorg'nshire	3	8	3	4	1			245	94	27.24
Hampshire	3	10	8	4	0			375	97	25.86
Worcestershire	3	11	2	9	0			275	82	21.86
Somersetshire	3	10	0	10	0			345	75	21.71
N'thamp'nshire	1	17	3	2	0			345	36	10.43

Nine Games for Tigers

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 23 (AP)—Nine contests, including five with major opponents, comprise the 1935 schedule for the Princeton University football team, Asa S. Bushnell, graduate manager of Princeton athletics, announced here yesterday. Seven of this fall's eight opponents will be met again next year, Washington and Lee being dropped and Navy and Rutgers added. Both of these are old rivals, the Middies having withdrawn from their annual game this fall to permit Princeton to resume grid relations with Harvard, while Rutgers has met the Tigers 32 times since the two played the first intercollegiate grid contest back in 1869. The complete schedule is as follows: Oct. 5—Amherst; 12—Williams; 19—Rutgers; 26—Cornell at Ithaca. Nov. 2—Navy; 9—Harvard; 16—Lehigh; 23—Dartmouth; 30—Yale at New Haven.

Football at Lake Sebago

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—New York University's varsity football team will again hold its pre-season training at the University's School of Education camp at Lake Sebago near Sloatsburg, N. Y., it has been announced by Albert B. Nixon, graduate manager of athletics. Coach Marvin A. Stevens, Yale '25, has issued a call for approximately 50 candidates to report Sept. 9. The fall encampment will last for two weeks with the N. Y. U. grid candidates returning to University Heights on Sept. 23.

Penn to Report Sept. 14

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23—Candidates for the University of Pennsylvania football team will report here the morning of Sept. 14 for examination and leave in the afternoon for Camp Wyomissing, in the Poconos, where practice will start the following morning, according to an announcement by Harvey J. Harman, head coach. A squad of 52, seven more than reported last year, has been invited. Approximately 10 days will be spent at the camp. Twelve out of 28 who received varsity letters last year will report.

Barnes Faces Karel Kozeluh In Quarterfinal

Paul Heston and Wood Also Advance in U. S. Pro Tennis Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 23—By a three-set victory in the second round, Bruce P. Barnes of St. Louis, Mo., advanced to the quarterfinals in the singles competition of the United States professional lawn tennis championships at the South Shore C. C. here yesterday. Barnes made short work of Ernest Kuhn of New York 6—3, 6—0, 6—4, on the red clay court.

This put Barnes into the quarterfinal bracket against Karel B. Kozeluh of Czechoslovakia, former world professional champion. Paul Heston of Washington, D. C., defeated the veteran Jack Castle of Buffalo, N. Y., 8—6, 6—1, 7—5, and thereby placed himself in a quarterfinal match against Vincent Richards of New York.

Charles M. Wood of Bernardsville, N. J., joined the advanced group when he defeated Allan K. Wylie of Chicago, professional at Indian Hill Country Club, 6—2, 7—5, 7—5.

In the second round of doubles play, Hans Nusslein of Germany and Kozeluh combined to defeat A. H. Chapin Jr. of Springfield, Mass., and Morton Bernstein of New York. The score was 7—5, 6—2, 9—7, the match being even enough to provide many thrills.

Singles—Second Round

Paul Heston, Washington, D. C., defeated Jack Castle, Buffalo, N. Y., 8—6, 6—1, 7—5.

Bruce P. Barnes, St. Louis, Mo., defeated Ernest Kuhn, New York, 6—3, 6—0, 6—4.

Charles M. Wood, Bernardsville, N. J., defeated Allan K. Wylie, Chicago, Ill., 6—2, 7—5, 7—5.

Doubles—Second Round

Karel B. Kozeluh, Czechoslovakia, and Hans Nusslein, Germany, defeated A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., and Morton Bernstein, New York, 7—5, 6—2, 9—7.

Horowitz Is Defeated In the Twelfth Round

International Chess Tournament

Player	Won	Lost	Player	Won	Lost
Reshevsky	8½	½	Denker	5	7
Kashdan	8	2	Monticelli	8	7
Kupchik	8	2	Reinfeld	4	6
Dake	7	3	Araiza	3½	6½
Fine	7	3	Seitz	3	8
Horowitz	6	4	Tholfsen	2½	8½
Santasiere	5	5	Martin	½	10½
Steiner	5	5			

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 23 (AP)—The defeat of I. A. Horowitz of New York by Mario Monticelli of Venice in 54 moves was the outstanding result of the play in the twelfth round of the international tournament of the New York State Chess Association last night. Samuel Reshevsky of New York continued in the lead with I. A. Kashdan and A. Kupchik of New York tied for second place. These games were adjourned. Other results:

F. Reinfeld, New York, defeated Dr. A. Seitz, Augsburg, in 42 moves.

A. S. Denker, New York, drew with Capt. J. J. Araiza, Mexico City, in 34 moves.

R. E. Martin, Toronto, lost to E. Tholfsen, New York, in 30 moves.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	37	22	.627
Los Angeles	37	22	.627
Hollywood	33	26	.559
San Francisco	31	28	.525
Missions	29	30	.492
Oakland	29	30	.492
Sacramento	20	39	.339
Portland	20	39	.339

Results Aug. 22

Hollywood 6, Seattle 0.
Seattle 4, Hollywood 1.
San Francisco 4, Sacramento 2.
Portland 5, Missions 1.
Los Angeles 6, Oakland 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	77	41	.653
New York	72	46	.610
Cleveland	61	54	.530
Boston	63	57	.525
Washington	53	61	.465
St. Louis	49	64	.434
Philadelphia	48	64	.429
Chicago	41	77	.347

Results Aug. 22

Boston 3, Chicago 2.
Washington 7, Detroit 5.
New York 9, Cleveland 0.
Cleveland 10, New York 4.
Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 0.

Stamford Yacht Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Aug. 23—A young crew of sailors from Shippan Point, representing the Stamford Yacht Club, Dick Gould, Joe Mayers and Mal Pitt, finished the five-race series for the sailing championship of the Junior Yacht Racing Association of Long Island with a lead of five points over the runnerup, Seawanhaka, Corinthian Yacht Club of Oyster Bay. This victory gives Stamford its third leg on the Leonard Ely Scovill Cup. Stamford finished the series with a total of 41 points.

Sporting Around the Hub

TODAY the entire Boston Redskin football squad, with two exceptions, gather at Wayland, Mass., to begin an intensive campaign for the opening of the season at Pittsburgh, Sept. 16. President George Marshall, Lone Star Dietz, coach, and Dennis Shea, general manager, the official familiy, greeted the players. The two exceptions, who will report after the college all-star-professional game, are Sid Gillman, Ohio State end last year, and Frank Walton, University of Pittsburgh tackle last year. The all-stars meet the Chicago Bears, professional champions, at the World's Fair, Aug. 31.

Clarence De Mar, veteran Marathon runner, formerly of Melrose, Mass., and now of Keene, N. H., is running in a Marathon at Cleveland today.

Walter J. Taylor of Woodland and Robert B. Nelson of Thorny Lea led the Class A division in the Woodland's annual two-day M. G. A. open tournament, which ended there yesterday. Their gross cards of 74 led the field and with handicaps of seven each gave them best net scores of 67.

Ann Gormley, a 14-year-old girl, featured in the South Shore Women's Four-Ball League yesterday by taking three points from Frances Brett of Scituate. Miss Gormley played No. 3 for Hatherly. Scituate won the match, 8—7.

A left-handers' tournament sponsored by the M. G. A. at the Andover Country Club, yesterday, was won by E. O. Turner of Oak Hill. Turner had a gross score of 78. Bradford of Springfield had a net 65. In a special match Lou Little, Columbia football coach, defeated Bill Cunningham, Boston sports writer, 5 and 4.

A meeting of the Maranville Day committee will be held this evening in the Ruby Room of the Hotel Touraine. The time is set at 7:30 o'clock. It is the hope of the committee that Sept. 2, the day that the popular little veteran returns to Braves Field after a long absence, will be an occasion long remembered in Boston baseball circles. Every baseball man in the city will do his utmost to make this program a success.

"The man whom Cleveland did not want" came through for the Red Sox again yesterday. Of course we mean Wes Ferrell, the hitting pitcher whose two home runs and fast ball beat the White Sox in 10 innings. Schoolboy Rowe would have had quite a time winning his fifteenth-straight game on Tuesday if Ferrell had pitched and batted against him as he did yesterday.

Charlotte Glutting of Baltusrol, N. J., and Deborah Verry of Kittansett, won the annual invitation four-ball, best-ball, golf tournament on the Kittansett Club yesterday with the best gross in 36 holes of medal play. Their best-ball yesterday was 77, which, added to their 75 of the day before, gave them a total of 152.

Ten-mile runners have an opportunity to go into action at Brockton, Mass., Sept. 13, when the thirty-first annual track and field meet will be held in conjunction with the Brockton Fair. The 10-mile race will be open to all registered athletes of the New England A. A. U. The track meet events will be handicap affairs.

Facile Victory Regains 'Ashes' For Australians

'Leg Theory' Controversy Casts Shadow Over the Series in England

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 23—Australia's facile victory over England at The Oval here yesterday by 562 runs ends test cricket play for 1934. And few people are sad on that account. The shadow of the "leg theory" controversy has hung heavily over the series just concluded and, though English cricket lovers heartily congratulate Capt. William Woodfull and his men on their very conclusive success, there is a popular feeling that hidden forces have prevented England's cricketers from doing themselves justice.

The smoldering embers of contention, which Englishmen brought back from Australia along with "the ashes" after the victorious tour of 1932-33, were assiduously fanned into flame again by certain newspapers, and allegations and denials alternated with such rapidity that the general public has grown tired of the whole thing.

It was declared that the Australians undertook the present tour on the strength of a guarantee that they would not be called upon to face what they consider unfair and dangerous bowling and the method of team selection was held to support this notion.

Yet the leg theory strategy, which the invaders object to so strongly (fast high-kicking bowling at the leg stump with the fieldsmen ranged close in to make catches off the batsmens' selfprotective mishits) was approved by the Marylebone Cricket Club when exploited by Harold Larwood in Australia at the time the first protests were made and it was introduced by England in the match concluded yesterday. As William Voce, a successful Nottinghamshire exponent of leg-theory bowling, was busy taking wickets in an intercounty match at the time England's attack was being treated so unmercifully at the Oval it is hardly surprising the puzzled crowd felt dissatisfied with what was caustically described as "England's second eleven."

When W. H. Ponsford and Donald G. Bradman made a gigantic record stand for a second wicket Saturday, putting on 451 runs before they were separated, the hopes of England's supporters fell to zero. And there they stayed until the last wicket fell in England's second pathetic innings.

The Australians were clearly a superior side in all departments, but they were made to look better than they are by bad English fielding in the early stages and the complete failure of England's batsmen as a whole to reproduce ordinary county form.

Beaten from the start is a phrase that describes England's situation W. E. Bowes, Yorkshire bowler, who had been obliged to retire from the game Tuesday, came back from the hospital yesterday and took five wickets, which provided one heroic touch to an otherwise drab proceedings, but England's subsequent batting—145 all out in the second inning—was enough to make spectators weep. It was even worse than seeing catches from Ponsford's bat missed time after time Saturday.

Nineteen hundred and thirty-four has been a great year for England in many sports, but in cricket—certainly not! In the five tests Australia won two, England one, and two were drawn.

By the Canadian Press

LONDON, Aug. 23—Australia defeated England in the "world series" of cricket yesterday, winning the fifth and deciding test match of the season at the Oval by 562 runs.

The Ashes, mythical symbol of cricket supremacy which has theoretically traveled from one end of the earth to the other for more than 60 years, will be carried back to Australia, where they were won by England in the last series two years ago.

England won the second test match this year for her only victory. The third and fourth were drawn. Australia won the first and decided the rubber in the fifth.

The last match ended dramatically, as it began. William Bowes, giant English bowler, out of the game Tuesday, came to the field yesterday and wreaked havoc with Australian wickets. But it was too late.

The game was virtually won when Australia won the toss at the opening Saturday and, batting on a perfect wicket, rolled up a first innings score of 701 runs. That was only 28 runs short of the all-time test record.

First Innings

Australia, 701; England, 321.

Second Innings

Australia

Ponsford, c Hammond; b Clark	22
Brown, c Allen; b Clark	1
Bradman, b Bowes	77
McCabe, c Walters; b Clark	70
Wcodfull, b Bowes	13
Kippax, c Walters; b Clark	8
Chipperfield, c Woolley; b Clark	16
Oldfield, c Hammond; b Bowes	0
Grimmett, c Hammond; b Bowes	14
Ebeling, c Allen; b Bowes	41
O'Reilly, not out	15
Extras	50
Total	327

Fall of wickets—1, 21; 2, 42; 3, 192; 4, 213; 5, 224; 6, 236; 7, 236; 8, 256; 9, 272.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allen	16	2	63	0
Clark	20	1	98	5
Hammond	7	1	18	0
Verity	14	3	43	0
Bowes	11.3	3	55	5

England

Walters, b McCabe	1
Sutcliffe, c McCabe; b Grimmett	28
Woolley, c Ponsford; b McCabe	0
Hammond, c and b O'Reilly	43
Leyland, c Brown; b Grimmett	17
Wyatt, c Ponsford; b Grimmett	22
Allen St. Oldfield, b Grimmett	26
Verity, c McCabe; b Grimmett	1
Bowes, c Bradman; b O'Reilly	2
Clark, not out	2
Ames (absent, injuries)	0
Extras	3
Total	145

Fall of wickets—1, 1; 2, 3; 3, 67; 4, 89; 5, 109; 6, 122; 7, 138; 8, 141.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ebeling	10	5	15	0
Grimmett	26.3	10	64	5
O'Reilly	22	9	58	2
McCabe	8	2	4	2

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Fine Start for New Amateur Golf System

THE new system of qualifying for the United States amateur golf championship tournament was given its first trial Tuesday and appears to have worked out very well. In fact it appears to have brought about a better result than was generally the case under the old system where the first two days of the championship tournament were used for a qualifying round in which 32 players won the right to take part in the match play which followed during the rest of the week. Many times did this system result in more than one of the leading players being eliminated at the expense of some one who played beyond himself. Tuesday found only three golfers who would be classed among the leading players falling by the wayside. They were Eugene V. Homans of Englewood N. J., runnerup to Bobby Jones in the national championship of 1930; George J. Voigt, a former United States Walker Cup player, and Walter B. Emery, national intercollegiate champion in 1933.

Twenty-three More Gold Medals

As tests were held in 23 districts Tuesday and one had been held in Hawaii previously, there will be 24 qualifying gold medals awarded this year instead of the one which has been awarded in past years. This should result in three gains for golf and golfers. In the first place, it will be an added incentive for local golfers to enter for the qualifying round, as their chances of getting one of these medals will be much better than under the old system. In the second place, it will result in many golfers who did not feel like going a long distance to try to qualify in the national proper trying in their district test, with the result that some of the local players who have not become nationally known will get their ability before the golfing authorities; and, thirdly, it gives the United States Golf Association a chance to reward 23 more of the really good golfers than was possible under the old system. It really takes more than one year to show the true merits or demerits of such a change; but the first trial has certainly proved very satisfactory, and it looks as if the future ones would be just as good.

* * *

Lundgren Fine Player and Coach

The passing of Carl M. Lundgren recalls the days when he was one of the pitching staff of the Chicago team which won the National League pennants of 1906, 1907 and 1908. While to the baseball fan of those and later years he was known chiefly as a Chicago pitcher, his record as a football and baseball player and coach of college baseball teams will long be remembered at his Alma Mater and throughout Big Ten circles. He was a diamond and gridiron star at Illinois from 1899 to 1902, inclusive. After leaving the Chicago team, he served a couple of years as assistant coach at Princeton, and then went to the University of Michigan, where he was head baseball coach until 1920, when he went back to Illinois to coach. At Michigan, he turned out championship teams in 1918-19 and 20, and at Illinois he had champions in 1921-22-30-31 and 34, as fine a record as anyone could ask for.

Phipps Stars for Blues In East Polo Trial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOCUST VALLEY, N. Y., Aug. 23—M. G. Phipps, J. P. Mills, E. T. Gerry and William Post 3d, playing under the title of the Blues defeated Stephen Sanford, E. A. Hopping, S. B. Iglehart and R. E. Strawbridge, playing as the Whites, in the first of the full-time tests for candidates for the East team which is to meet the West next month for the intersectional pony polo championship of the United States. The score was 16 to 4. While Phipps was easily the outstanding star of the game and scored eight of his teams goals, he was given splendid support by Mills and Iglehart. The Whites showed a decided lack of team play and, except at rare intervals, their individual playing was not of championship class. The summary:

Blues	Whites
No. 1—M. G. Phipps	Stephen Sanford
2—J. P. Mills	E. A. Hopping
3—E. T. Gerry	S. B. Iglehart
Back—William Post 3d	R. E. Strawbridge

Score—Blues 16, Whites 4. Goals—Phipps 8, Mills 4, Post 3, Gerry for Blues; Sanford 2, Hopping 2 for Whites. Time—Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	37	17	.685
Chattanooga	29	19	.604
Memphis	29	28	.509
Nashville	27	27	.500
Knoxville	24	27	.471
Atlanta	25	30	.455
Birmingham	21	30	.412
Little Rock	19	33	.365

Results Aug. 22

Chattanooga 1, Birmingham 0.
Atlanta 1, Memphis 0.
New Orleans 6, Knoxville 5.
Nashville 10, Little Rock 0.
Nashville 8, Little Rock 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	76	42	.644
Chicago	70	47	.598
St. Louis	69	47	.595
Boston	58	58	.500
Pittsburgh	55	60	.478
Brooklyn	50	64	.439
Philadelphia	45	70	.391
Cincinnati	41	76	.350

Results Aug. 22

No games scheduled.

Canada's Tennis Entry

MONTREAL, Aug. 23 (AP)—Canada will be represented by four of its leading players in the United States men's singles tennis championships at Forest Hills, L. I., Sept. 1-8. M. Laird Watt, Robert Murray, Roland Longtin and Marcel Rainville, national titleholder, have been nominated by the Canadian association to play. Watt and Rainville are Davis Cup players. Murray is champion of Quebec.

Rainbow Takes First Trial From Weetamoe

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23 (AP)—Harold S. Vanderbilt's Rainbow yesterday defeated Frederick H. Prince's Weetamoe in the opening race of the final trial series to select a defender of the America's Cup. Rainbow negotiated a 30-mile course in 2m. 34s. better time than Weetamoe.

The course represented a 15-mile beat to windward and a run home before a moderate southwesterly. Rainbow led Weetamoe by 3m. 49s., at the outer mark; but Weetamoe clipped more than a minute off this margin on the run back to the finish line.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	82	51	.617
Rochester	79	55	.590
Toronto	75	60	.556
Albany	67	65	.508
Buffalo	66	67	.496
Montreal	66	67	.496
Syracuse	51	80	.389
Baltimore	44	85	.341

Results Aug. 22

Newark 9, Albany 4.
Only game played.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

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Isabella Henderson's
COLONIAL TEA ROOM
DINNERS
Sunday 12-8 Daily 5-8
LUNCHEON
Daily 11-2:30, 35c, 50c
AFTERNOON TEA
Daily 2:30-5, 20c to 40c
Telephone
Fordham 4-9059
2542 GRAND CONCOURSE
Rest Relaxation Real Food
(just north of Fordham Road)

Canterbury Lunch
AMERICAN HOUSEWIVES are responsible for that "Home-Cooked Taste" found in Our Fresh Vegetables — Cold Salads and Pies, Cakes and Rolls
80 N

Cost of Education Held Mere Trifle To That of Crime

Choice of Schools or Jails Placed With Lawmakers by N. Y. Educator

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Build schools today or jails tomorrow—this was the choice laid before the nation's legislative bodies by Dr. George J. Ryan, president of the Board of Education, in his keynote address opening the twenty-third annual conference of the National Association of Public School Business Officials here yesterday.

This conference is being held in conjunction with the national school-view and school mart convention which opened last week at the Port Authority building and will continue through this week.

"The cost of education is heavy indeed," Dr. Ryan declared, "but it is a trifling sum compared to the staggering cost of human waste, of failure of faith, of destruction of morals, of increase in crime, of the great cost of criminal courts, jails and prisons that are the inevitable result of failure in education.

"You cannot cheat the child without cheating humanity."

The first session was devoted to effects of increasing state aid on local autonomy in the schools and the 200 delegates from the nation's school system were assured that in New York State, funds granted to local schools will not be followed up by unnecessary meddling.

Dr. Alfred D. Simpson, speaking as assistant state commissioner of education, held that the trend toward state and federal financial aid since the depression began, will inevitably be intensified. Sources of taxation available to communities are not broad enough to swing the increasingly heavy burden of financing the schools, he said.

His argument was supported by Dr. Arvie Eldred, secretary of the State Teachers Association, who informed the convention that high school enrollment in this State will have doubled since 1930 by this fall; whereas previously it had doubled only every decade.

The willingness of New York State to assume a share of the burden was indicated by Mr. Simpson, but the State would not aggrandize its control nor abuse it, he said. Local initiative he held to be necessary to the success and progress of any public school system.

They Will Air the Radio Situation

© Harris & Ewing

New United States Communications Commission

Left to Right, Seated—Col. Thad H. Brown; Judge E. O. Sykes; Paul A. Walker. Left to Right, Standing—Dr. Irvin Stewart; George Henry Payne; Norman S. Case; Hampson Gary.

New Communications Board Checks Radio

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—The communications commission yesterday ordered all broadcasting stations to report immediately the names of their stockholders, their addresses and the amount of stock held by each. The information must be in by Sept. 1.

The order also asked reports as to whether the stock is voted by other than the record holder, and, if so, a copy of the agreement or proxy authorization. The commission requested a list of officers and directors of the corporations owning the stations, and information as to whether any arrangement or agreement might affect the conduct or control of the station.

If the organization holding a license is a partnership, association or other company, a list of the persons or corporations owning any interest and the amounts is to be supplied. Any changes since July 15 in the ownership or stock or stations not operated by a corporation must be reported too.

ing curve of increasing record sales—70 per cent greater this year than last.

Of course, no radio show is complete without washing machines and electric refrigerators. Conspicuous among the latter is a small model which opens at the top in the manner of the old-fashioned ice box. It is intended to appeal especially to the habits and pockets of dwellers in the low-priced power zone served by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

* * *

"Where There's Smoke"—There is nothing of the hard taskmaster about Mr. "Bob" Harrington—as he is almost affectionately known by the boys working in his Metropolitan Messenger Service. Yet these same boys will go to considerable lengths to win his praise. "I was a messenger boy myself 47 years ago," he says, "and I have worked with messenger boys ever since—so I really think I understand them pretty well—and they understand me."

"I have had various partners at various times since I started this office myself in 1906, and some of them have felt that I am not strict enough. But if a boy takes rather longer than I know he should on any particular errand, I can usually understand the reason. I suppose, working with boys all these years, I have retained a youthful frame of mind myself.

"After all, no normal boy will hurry past a smoking building with the sound of fire engines approaching in the distance. Baseball score boards have a way of attracting the attention too."

Mr. Harrington started work at 14 in the Mutual District Messenger Service, which then handled Western Union deliveries. In 1906, with two partners, he opened the office at 67 Bromfield Street, which he still occupies. Until the end of the World War a 24-hour service was provided, but then, with a general reduction of night work, he decided to close at six each evening. The locking of the door for the first time since 1906 was not so easily accomplished. The key had been lost.

* * *

Although the main bulk of the Metropolitan Messenger Service business is in connection with newspapers and down-town stores and therefore remains unchanged, Mr. Harrington notices that the volume of private messages has been much reduced since his boyhood. The almost universal use of the telephone accounts for this, he says.

"The boys have an easier time of it than they did in my own day," he says. "Then it was a real journey to take a package to Dorchester, for instance. But now, with the subway, it's nothing at all."

"There's one thing I don't like to hear," he says, "and that is remarks to the effect that boys are not what they used to be in our time. I think they are better—if they are given a chance to show what they're made of. As for honesty, I couldn't ask for more. My boys often collect quite big sums on C. O. D. deliveries, and I never have the slightest doubt that the money will be safe with them, as far as they are concerned.

"Of course, all boys have their little tricks, but in my opinion they have a sort of natural sense of honesty and justice—enough to make them far better members of a jury than their elders, if they were allowed to serve on one!"

To Appear at Dennis

White Studio, N. Y.

J. C. Nugent

At the Cape Playhouse, Dennis, Next Week in "Big Hearted Herbert."

Boston Snapshots

"By the Side of the Road"—Gentlemen seated on camp stools with strange boards on their knees have attracted the attention of auto commuters on the Old Colony Parkway during the last three days. From the stools of the intent observers wires ran to a shiny new truck parked on the grass. On its door was the legend, "United States Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Public Roads."

"Yes, we're doing some field work for the Washington office," explained Mr. Edward Holmes, in charge of the group. "The Federal Government is helping to pay for a lot of road construction and it is interested in finding out just the capacity of different types of highways and intersections. We have made a number of surveys of city traffic at intersections, with different types of lights, etc., and now we are beginning a study of the capacity of two and four lane highways.

"We have a recording machine in the truck which is connected to the telegraph keys which the observers use to record the passing of each car. It gives the number of cars and the speed of each.

"The funny thing is that on the first day, especially, the survey didn't prove much, for nearly everyone slowed down—some were just curious to see what was going on, and others thought they recognized a new kind of speed trap. This is the third day now, though, and I guess they've got used to us.

"We've been giving a lot of attention to pedestrian signals on traffic lights in different cities, too. Local officials often receive requests for protection for pedestrians—but in many cases where special push-button signals are installed they are hardly ever used. At a Memorial Drive intersection we watched for three days and the button was not pushed once."

The Old Colony Parkway survey was finished yesterday and the group will give its attention next to the Newburyport Turnpike.

* * *

Floats at Christening—The only splash at the launching of the new destroyer at the Navy Yard yesterday was the one made by the christening bottle—there was no thrilling run down the ways into the water, for the vessel was already afloat. She had been built in one of the dry docks, which had been filled in time for the ceremony.

On a platform constructed with all the solidity admired by naval men, stood Miss Rose Shaler McDonough, granddaughter of Commodore Thomas Macdonough, for whom the destroyer is named. She raised the bottle for the blow upon the gray prow which would give "Number 351" its more personal title. The stroke was arrested by request of a group of photographers. Finally as Miss McDonough's arm began to waver, and facetious onlookers murmured "strike one," "now for a home run," and so on, the camera men were satisfied, and the bottle was really broken.

A tiny rope wound around a great windlass on shore and attached to the bow of the Macdonough, was severed by a light chop with an ax. A solitary tug whistled loudly and the new destroyer was towed a few yards down the dock—where it was moored once more.

The crowd of onlookers quickly streamed over to the next dry dock where a sister ship is almost completed and preparations are being made to lay the keel of another. Many of them went on further to join a long line waiting to get on board "Old Ironsides."

The Macdonough, the first ship to be built in the Navy Yard for some years, is also the first of several of this type which are to be constructed in Charlestown."

* * *

"His Master's Voice"—The cocked ear of the famous Victor dog is hearing many new voices as he sits in a room of the Statler Hotel now. Once he must have had to use his imagination a little to recognize the familiar accents as they twanged out of a rattling brass horn—but now it must be hard to single them out from the babel coming in via short wave sets, long wave sets, combination models and phonographs of all types. For the dealers' radio show is going on.

Sets with dials as complicated as a slide rule bring in today's sounds from London, Paris, or New Zealand. Phonographs— with their own recording equipment, reproduce yesterday's best music. Above one group of them a chart shows the interest-

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Near-by Summer Theaters

COHASSET—"Mary Tudor," by Victor Hugo. With Mary Phillips and the South Shore Players. Town Hall, 8:30.

DENNIS—"The Shining Hour," by Keith Winters. With Margalo Gilmore and Rollo Peters. Cape Playhouse, 8:30.

MAGNOLIA—"Twelfth Night," with Maude Adams. Oceanside Theater, 8:30.

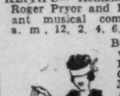
Movies

FINE ARTS—"Cavalcade," on a return visit. Also the Alaskan exploration adventure film, "Aniakchak"—good fare for hot days, "Washington, D. C." travelogue and "Pardon My Pups," with Shirley Temple, too. "Cavalcade" at 1:40, 4:15, 6:55, 9:35.

METROPOLITAN—"Dames." Another Warner Brothers' spectacle, with Ruby Keeler, Joan Blondell, Dick Powell and Guy Kibee. Orchestra of girl musicians, headed by Count Berni Vici. Vaudeville. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"You Belong to Me," a story of vaudeville performers, with Lee Tracy, Helen Mack, Helen Morgan and a new child star, David Holt. Fenway at 2:21, 4:56, 7:31, 10:05. Paramount at 10:32 a. m., 1:22, 4:12, 7:03, 9:52. Also "Wild Gold," with John Boles, Claire Trevor and Harry Green.

KEITH'S—"Romance in the Rain," with Roger Pryor and Heather Angel. A pleasant musical comedy entertainment. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.



BOSTON—"Blind Date," with Ann Sothern, Neil Hamilton and Richard Cromwell. 10 a. m., 12:34, 3:08, 5:42, 8:16, 10:50. Also "Name the Woman," a story of political intrigue and newspaper reporters.

STATE—Last day of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island," with Jackie Cooper as Jim Hawkins and Wallace Beery as Long John Silver. 12, 2:30, 4:45, 7:15, 9:40.

UPTOWN—Ronald Colman in "Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back." 2:14, 4:50, 7:26, 10. Also Jack Haley in the laughable story, "Here Comes the Groom."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"The Owl and the Pussy Cat," cartoon. Chic Sale in "Little Feller"; March of the Years; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

EXETER—Ann Harding and John Boles in "The Life of Vergie Winters." 3:30, 6:28, 9:15. Also "Here Comes the Groom."

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Murphy Playground, Jamaica Plain. 8.

TOMORROW

Music

ERA CIVIC ORCHESTRA—Parkman Band Stand on the Common. Noon.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Christian Symbolism," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—"August Adventurers" group leaves at 10 a. m. for visit to Mr. M. W. Barrett, the "bee king" of Hyde Park.

Bulgaria Jails Executive Group Of Macedonians

(Continued from Page 1)

ing for suppression of the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization.

Of course this may turn out to be only a formal and apparent success, but the fact remains that Premier Kimon Georgieff and the inconspicuous dictator behind him, Col. Damyan Velcheff, have disarmed the Macedonians, caught most of the more aggressive revolutionary leaders, and placed them in concentration camps.

The revolutionists were divided into two hostile groups. The larger and stronger one, following Ivan Mihailoff, was opposed to the present government. The smaller group, called Protegerovists, was for the government.

It is the former group that Prime Minister Georgieff has suppressed. He sent several companies of soldiers into the mountains of Macedonia, searched the houses in most of the scattered towns and villages, patrolled all the roads, and in a decisive, though tactful, manner reëstablished the authority of the state.

Quiet Suppression

Not many clashes were necessitated and the dreaded and famous revolutionary organization of Ivan Mihailoff was, at least temporarily, eliminated from political activity without the loss of a single soldier or any major act of violence.

As soon as this "cleaning up" task was completed, the rival Macedonian group, that of the Protegerovists declared itself dissolved of its own free will. So for the first time since the World War, Macedonia and all other parts of Bulgaria are governed by the central authorities at Sofia without the intervention or hindrance of an illegal body of armed men.

Ivan Mihailoff himself and a few of his closest followers, however, have not yet been captured, while many of the Bulgarian people and a part of the army sympathize with the Macedonian revolutionists.

Summer Theaters

This Week-End—With the exception of occasional amusing lines, the polished playing of Royal Beal and Don Crockett's attractive set, "Now That April's There," by Edwin Gilbert, which opened last night at the Town House Theater, Peterborough, N. H., is pretty mild entertainment. It is all about a bored society girl who, on the day of her marriage to a stuffy, stuttering young scion, falls in love with the acme of charming English authors when he comes to rent her apartment.

The play meanders through some rather absurd tangles, as when the would-be bridegroom sails on his honeymoon alone because his bride doesn't show up at the boat, and returns to find her in love with another. Besides Mr. Beal, Albert Bergh was amusing as Tinker Morrow and Howard Inches managed to evoke some laughs as the young society man.

* * *

The Repertory Playhouse Associates begin their third annual drama festival tomorrow, and the final one before their New York début this winter. The festival gets under way with Turner Bullock's "No Mind of Her Own," a new farce directed by Moroni Olsen. "Laugh and Be Gay," a musical, and "Tirade," a comedy by Richard Malbaum are to be presented on Saturday. A choral recital is scheduled for Sunday afternoon. Performances are at 3:00 and 8:00 p. m. (standard time). A full schedule for next week is found below.

"The Trial of Mary Dugan" opened a three-day run at Lake Shore Division of the National Little Theater Guild, Westford, last night. . . . Beginning tonight, Rose Hobart will appear at the Nantucket Theater in "The Shining Hour," by Keith Winter. "Sleeping Dogs," a new play by Carl Criswell will be presented tomorrow night at the Barn Playhouse, New London, N. H.

* * *

Next Week—Several of the summer houses are bringing their seasons to a close next week. At Newport, R. I., "Goodbye Again," by George Haight and Allan Scott is to be presented with Harry Ellerbe and Mary Michael. . . . The Yale Forty Niners, after a season of revivals up at Whitefield, N. H., will present Joseph Jefferson's version of "Rip Van Winkle" for their final bill. . . . A new play to this country, "Diamonds Are Trumps," by Ivor Novello (it ran in London as "I Lived With You") rings down the curtain at the Beach Theater, West Falmouth. . . . F. Cowles Strickland is also closing his season with a new one, "Fly Away Home," a play about the problems of youth, by Dorothy Bennett and Irving White. Donald Brian has the lead and the play is set for Broadway.

Comes word from the hardy troup at Skowhegan, however, that they will stay on through September. Who wouldn't, with steam heated bungalows in which to live? Next week, the play is Priestley's "Dangerous Corner," with Jean Dixon and Mary Servoss, beginning the Lakewood Players fourth month. . . . "Yellow Sands," a folk comedy of England by Adelaide and Eden Phillpotts, is scheduled as the ninth production at Walter Hartwig's Ogunquit (Maine) Playhouse. . . .

Another new play is going to be done at Westport. This time it is "For Love or Money," by Lawrence Langner and Armina Marshall, who wrote "The Pursuit of Happiness." Starred in the production will be Phoebe Foster and Carol Stone, while Worthington Miner directs. . . . Dorothy Sands is coming to the Town House Theater, Peterborough, on Sunday evening, Aug. 26 to do a new set of character sketches, "Our Stage and Stars." Miss Sands, who started this sort of thing way back in the days of "Grand Street Follies," has won international reputation.

And at other stands:

Tamworth, N. H.—"Springtime for Henry," by Benn Levy. Final bill of the season. Schedule of performances as follows: Tamworth, Monday and Saturday; Holderness, Tuesday; Franconia, Wednesday; Conway, Thursday; Wolfeboro, Friday.

Bartlett, N. H.—Performance of one-plays, by the Notchlanders, Inn Unique. Begins Aug. 25.

Putney, Vt.—The week's schedule for R. P. A.: Monday—"Tirade," 3; choral recital, 8. Tuesday—"It Is a Strange House," 3; "Tirade," 8. Wednesday—"No Mind of Her Own," 3; "Tirade," 8. Thursday—"No Mind of Her Own," 8. Friday—"It Is a Strange House," 3; "Tirade," 8. Saturday—"No Mind of Her Own," 3; "Laugh and Be Gay," 8. All times eastern standard.

Gloucester—"Gold in the Hills," revival of the old melo by Frank Davis. Aug. 28.

Magnolia—"Two Defenseless Women," by Edmund George and Hobart Amory. Aug. 29 to 31.

Cohasset—"Goodbye Again," the New York comedy hit, by the South Shore Players under Alexander Dean. Town Hall Theater.

Brewers' Code Meeting Hears of NRA Violations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 23—The NRA rule forbidding breweries to control saloons or other retail outlets is frequently violated, it was indicated at the monthly meeting of the Brewers' Code Authority in the Hotel Traymore here.

Proceedings and names of offenders were kept secret. Sessions were held behind closed doors. It became known, however, that cases of alleged false advertising and "many cases" of retail control were brought up for consideration. Offenders may be fined $500 a day for each violation, through effective teeth provided.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	"The AAA & NRA"	Baseball, Red Sox-	Dance program....
5:15	"Hickory Nuts".....	Concert orchestra..	Chicago, game...	Organ Tones.....
5:30	NBC vocalist; orch....	Tales of Courage..	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong"
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Curtis radio chat.	Soloist; orch.....	Mountain music..
6:00	Irish Minstrels.....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	Concert ensemble.
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music...	Sport reports.....	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	Reports; features....	Features; news.....	Merry-Go-Round,	Musical programs.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Salute program....	popular program	CBS dance music.
7:00	Press-Radio News....	NBC soloists.....	Sylvia Froos; orch.	Baseball; news...
7:15	Freddy Martin and	Gene and Glenn..	"Wayside Cottage"	Organ recital.....
7:30	his orchestra.....	After Dinner Revue	"Ukulele Ike".....	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Frank Buck.....	Big Freddy Miller.	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble..
8:00	Popular orchestra and	Vallee Orchestra;	Kate Smith; orch..	Brookline outdoor
8:15	soloists	Ernest Truex; Lou	Talk, Dr. Pitkin..	symphony concert.
8:30	Dean Archer, talk....	Holtz; comedians;	Leith Stevens's	Dean Road, Will
8:45	Edmond Boucher, basso	soloist	Harmonists	Dodge, conductor.
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Show Boat Hour:	"Bar X Days and	Local dance music.
9:15	dramatic sketch....	Charles Winnin-	Nights," sketch..	Organ; soloist....
9:30	Westminster Choir,	ger; soloists; skit;	CBS soloist; orch.	Melody Cruisers....
9:45	mixed voices.....	Show Boat band.	CBS Rhythm Club.	Baseball; news....
10:00	NBC Artists Revue:	Paul Whiteman's	Forty-five Minutes	Hugh Connor and
10:15	soloists; orch.....	Music Hall: sec-	in Hollywood: so-	his orchestra.....
10:30	Echoes of the Pali-	ond anniversary	loists; sketch; or.	Local dance music.
10:45	sades: organ; trio....	program; soloists	Rhymester; scores.	'This Double Deal'
11:00	Features; soloist.....	Forecasts; reports.	News Service.....	Vera Van; orch...
11:15	NBC dance music.....	NBC dance music.	Perde Grofe and	Sign off.....
11:30	Johnny Johnson and	Freddy Berrens &	his orchestra.....	.....
11:45	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	CBS dance music..	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: forest playlet; talks; orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Chicago game, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:00 WEEI, Maria's Matinee: soloists; players; quartet; orchestra.
3:30 WBZ, "Little Concert Hall": double octet; concert pianist; soloists.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.
5:00 WEEI, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Eric Delamarter, conductor.
5:30 WEEI, "Let the Cows Come Home," Robert Garland, critic, in interview.
5:45 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia": dramatization of LaPrade book.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Grace Hayes, musical comedy star, in song recital.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; male quartet; piano duo; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, ERA recreational project program.
9:00 WBZ, Phil Harris and his orchestra; Leah Ray, soloist.
9:00 WEEI, Waltz Time: Frank Munn; Muriel Wilson; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; soloists; players: Roy Shields's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Johnny Green's "In the Modern Manner"; soloist; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, First Nighter sketch, "Stowaway," from Chicago.
10:00 WNAC, Spotlight Revue: soloists; players; comedians; orchestra.
10:15 WBZ, "Wings Over South America": arrival of 38-passenger Pan American flying boat at Buenos Aires.
10:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Eric Delamarter, conductor.
10:30 WEEI, Jack Benny; Mary Livingstone; Frank Parker; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
10:45 WAAB, "What About the Taxpayer?" Richard Washburn Child.

Local Classified

AGENTS WANTED

100% PROFIT—Selling 21-folder, 61 Christmas assortment; contains card with real pine needle wreath, mother-of-pearl parchments, cut-outs, etc.; send 50c today for sample box and start taking orders; satisfaction guaranteed or your money back; also gift wrappings and 50c every day assortment. TOM-WAT STUDIOS, Bridgeport, Conn.

ANIMALS

WANT to give away beautiful male police dog; prefer family without children; must have large grounds. Write E. B. DANIELS, 178-51 Linden Boulevard, St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.

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Exclusive location, new elevator bldg., 1 and 2 rooms, kitchen with dinette, reception hall; only American tenants; also other large suites; reasonable rent.
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The Kengate Apts.
Overlooking the Fenway
1, 2 and 3-room suites, elevator, free refrigeration; attractive values; carefully restricted. See SUPT. GREENWOOD, 1203 Boylston St., Boston, or call Com., 9534.

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BOSTON, BACK BAY, BEACON HILL, FENWAY-RIVERWAY—Superior outside apartments, 1, 2, 3, 4 rooms and reception hall, kitchen, bath, $25-$50 up; furnished slightly more; wide selection. Shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, office 236 Huntington Avenue. Telephone KENmore 1839. Open 9-7.

IVANHOE APARTMENTS, 72 Gardner Street, Allston, Mass., tel. STAdium 2782—5-7-room apartments, all modern improvements; free refrigeration; 7-room apartments have extra lavatory; rentals drastically reduced to $50, $60 and $65; ready for immediate occupancy; adult family; apply on premises.

NILES MANAGEMENT INC.
FENWAY 22-26 Evans Way, Boston, 7 large rooms, elevators, refrigeration. Very desirable location, carefully restricted, near Simmons College and educational centre. Asp. 1073.

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COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—September is lovely at our farm in the hills, sunny crisp days, cool nights, cheery fires at evening; refined guests desired; splendid food; fall rates $15-$18; folder, MRS. C. EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

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CASH BUYERS Entire estates bought. Est. 20 years. Bank ref. Gold, diamonds, entire households, Oriental rugs etc. Correspondence invited HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. KENmore 1423

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OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH paid—old gold, watches, diamonds, jewelry; high prices. GOLD REDEEMERS CO 1015 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.

CASH AT ONCE We buy old gold, diamonds, jewelry etc. Send by mail. Correspondence invited. Thousands of satisfied customers. Est. 24 years. Visit us at our big daylight store. Private offices. HALPER'S 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. tel. Ken. 1423

BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO. 100 Boylston St., Boston—Cash paid Old Gold Silver, Gold-Filled Jewelry Appraiser of Jewel Estate. 30 years' experience

PAYING GUESTS

ROSE LODGE COPAKE FALLS N. Y.
HOMELIKE ATMOSPHERE
Featuring comfort, loveliness, charm, rest and study. Home cooking. All conveniences. Tel. Copake 31-2-1

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
Sleeping and dining porches
Bathing — Tennis
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

Nadel's Homestead
FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
Cool and delightful; genuine country; pleasant atmosphere; delicious meals; attractive rates. 2256 New Haven Ave., Tel. F. R. 7-4834.

REAL ESTATE

BALDWIN, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
We have a number of attractive homes furnished or unfurnished, at reasonable rentals for summer or all year. COLLYER & BAILEY INC., 10 South Grand Avenue.

FOR SALE (N. Y.), Adirondack Mts., 16 acres, old house and barn; lake; spring reservoir; unsurpassed beauty. R. H. GAUNTLETT, Lake Pleasant, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD., 2415 University Place. Room and board in private home; near church; garage space. Phone Univeraity 3164.

BOSTON — Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON. Com. 8569.

LARGE sunny rooms in our comfortable Brookline home now ready for transient or permanent guests desiring congenial surroundings; reception rooms with fireplaces. Asp. 9538.

NEW YORK CITY (2025 Broadway), Apartment 4-B—Airy, cool rooms; running water; elevator; transients; $5-$7. Trafalgar 7-1927.

N. Y. C. (83rd Broadway)—Large outside, southern exposure, private shower, etc.; exceptionally clean; near church; refined surroundings. Tra 7-7363.

ROOMS AND BOARD

LONG BEACH, L. I., N. Y.—Beautifully furnished rooms and board in private house; twin beds, home cooking, meals optional. M. and J. KRUEGER, 712 W. Walnut Street.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALESLADIES wanted, part or full time employment; commission at sale. FAMISE, Suite 22, 239 Fulton Ave., Hempstead; tel Hemp 3464

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE—Care of institution or private school; wife, dietician expert food balance; man, A-1 chef; care of furnace, grounds; best of references. Box J-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE WOMAN wants position as cook, companion or housekeeper; housekeeper in gentleman's home preferred. G. S., 90 Lyman Road, Eggertsville, N. Y. Un. 0349.

SUMMER BOARD

POINT BREEZE, Lake Wentworth, Wolfeboro, N. H.—Home cooking, fresh vegetables; sports; modern sanitation; $18 to $18; booklet C. E. STEVENS

SPEND WEEK ENDS AT ELMCROFT
Excellent food; reasonable rates.
Mrs. H. M. James Lakeport, N. H.

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD
Attractive Guest Building; large estate, private beach; excellent cuisine; late season rates for September, $15.00 week up; Brewster, Massachusetts.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EXPERIENCED young governess, German-American, offers German, some French, help housework, piano, kindergarten, sewing. White Box H-25, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 96 Boylston St. Boston Han. 3121

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery; bonuses; new 21-folder Christmas card $1 assortment; 100% profit; gift wrapping; everyday boxes; free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 113, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Big commissions selling friends, neighbors, finest assortment 21 Folders. Gift wrappings: Every-day boxes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA CO., Fitchburg, S-32, Mass.

HOUSES FOR SALE

PORTLAND, ORE.—Home for sale or lease; fine neighborhood, near schools; 6 rooms and finished attic, furnace, fireplaces, double plumbing; garage. OWNER, 2126 N. E. 17th Avenue.

REAL ESTATE

ST. LOUIS, MO.—For Sale, 6-room stone home, mile from Principia; oil heat; 100 ft. frontage; old trees; historic charm. D. S. PERRIN, 951 Maple Place.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

CLEARANCE!
Entire Stock
SUMMER DRESSES
1/2 PRICE
MEIGS & CO.

BELLEW'S BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
1115 Main St. 5-3747 630 Brooklawn Ave. 4-0657
Milford 1356

EXTRA VALUES! BETTER FURS! and Low Prices in Our
AUGUST SALE of COATS
$38 $59
Second Floor
HOWLAND'S

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
1134 Broad Street

GREENWICH

ARTHUR E. DOWNES
General Contractor
ROUND HILL
GREENWICH, CONN. Tele. 3273

E. M. KEENAN
Successor to S. R. GREENBERGER
Jeweler *Silversmith*
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

TAYLOR'S
GREETING CARDS
MAGAZINES
LENDING LIBRARY
COS COB TEL. 2047

HARTFORD

Cameras and Supplies
Eye Glasses and Spectacles
THE Harvey & Lewis CO.
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

Have You Visited Our Store Lately
Come in and see how complete each department is—then you will understand how we can fill phone orders so satisfactorily.

M. J. BURNHAM, INC.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

Hatch & North Coal Co.
COAL — OIL — COKE
(Hazle Brook Coal) Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-1032

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
NEWTON TUNNEL COAL CO.
Quality and Service Since 1873
218 PEARL STREET Phone 7-4131

VAN DYK'S
Quality HAM
BACON and CHEESE
LUNCHEONETTE
292 Asylum Street, 565 Main Street

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355

NASCO
FUEL and RANGE OIL
SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY
THE SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND ICE CO.
48 EDWARDS STREET, PHONE 2-5281

MERIDEN

R. R. GWILLIM
Optometrist
MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT Phone 1965

The Lyon & Billard Co.
LUMBER—COAL
BUILDING MATERIAL
13 SOUTH COLONY ST. Telephone 2440
Over 85 Years of Fair Dealing and Good Service

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

MIDDLETOWN

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

ZANOL PRODUCTS
250 Guaranteed
HOUSEHOLD and TOILET ARTICLES
Clara W. Kennedy • Emma L. Tuttle
PHONE 1391

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN

NOW IN PROGRESS
AUGUST FUR SALE
Offering Great Savings on QUALITY FURS
CONNECTICUT FURRIERS
47 WEST MAIN ST. NEW BRITAIN

NEW HAVEN

Ann Allen Towns
2K Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1274

MANHATTAN
Cleaners and Dyers, Inc.
Our Work Speaks for Itself
50 ASHMUN STREET PHONE 8-5605

BENEDICT & CO. INC. COAL COKE 135 TEMPLE ST. OFFICE
"blue coal"
Koppers Coke
Fuel Oils
On Contract
Phone 54116

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
130 TEMPLE ST.

NEW LONDON

The Mariners Savings Bank
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
Safe Deposit Boxes

NORWALK

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 615-J where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 1 daily.
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers *Two Stores*
Norwalk and South Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Dry Goods, Ladies' Furnishings, Draperies, Curtains, Floor Coverings.
WINDOW SHADES—VENETIAN BLINDS
28-34 Wall Street Phone 550 Norwalk
You will enjoy shopping in our store—always something new and at reasonable prices.

Try our special candy, 50c per lb.
We have long been known for our Fresh Candy
MEAD'S DRUG STORE
Frost Bldg. 520 West Ave., Norwalk

NEW FALL
Daytime Frocks
in Rayon Crepe, $2.95
J. I. MAL

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

"They Don't Cost Much— But Ofttimes They Save a Lot"
CASH'S
WOVEN NAME TAPES
For Marking Clothes of All Kinds
Samples Shown and Orders Taken at Our Notion Department.
ORDER NOW for SCHOOL CLOTHES
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

DODGE AND PLYMOUTH MOTOR CARS
For Demonstration Call 3-1520
Your car called for, serviced and delivered
PEATTIE MOTORS INC.
488 WATERTOWN AVENUE

All Furniture Reduced in Our
August Furniture Sale
HOWLAND HUGHES

Nordenia
Delicious Ice Cream
Safe Milk
Creamed Cottage Cheese

Advance Showing
Fall Dresses—Millinery
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 BANK ST. WATERBURY, CONN.

MEN'S COLLAR ATTACHED
CAPE COD SHIRTS
A New England made shirt for New England people. Sizes 14 to 17. $1.75 each.
The Miller & Peck Co.

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6.00
Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
SERVICE SHOE STORE
175 BANK STREET Phone 4-2355

WESTPORT

THE BON TON MARKET
We Carry Only the Best
Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
10 MAIN STREET, WESTPORT Tel. 5101

Economy Food Stores
BETTER GROCERIES
Free Delivery
TEL. 5503 29 MAIN STREET
WESTPORT, CONN.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

WHITNEY'S
August Sale
of
Furniture
brings savings of 10 to 40% on all kinds of pieces and suites
W. M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

John G. Myers Co.
So You're Going Back to School!
And You Must Have the Right Fashions!
They'll Be Right If They're From
Myers College Shop
Prices to help balance a limited budget!
COLLEGE SHOP—SECOND FLOOR

Tel. 4646 Westport 10 MAIN STREET
BUDGET YOUR FUEL
For LOWEST RATES and EASY PAYMENTS
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN, INC.
129 WATER STREET Phone 3-1268

LEO'S
Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture
Mrs. Leo D'Alessandro
130 STATE STREET Dial 4-9426

WEST GATE CORPORATION
Distributors
AMERICAN OIL CO.
"ORANGE AMERICAN"
The Best of Regular Gas
"AMOCO"
The Original High Test Fuel
Tel. 8-2266 OFFICE—589 CENTRAL AVE.

BINGHAMTON

SCHOOL CLOTHES
For years this store has successfully outfitted boys and girls going away to school and college.
NEW FALL CLOTHES NOW READY
in complete assortments
at McLEAN'S

Cloverdale Farms Co.
Incorporated
Serving Quality Dairy Products for Over 30 Years
Jackson and Moore Street Dial 2-5361

Douglas Coal and Supply Co., Inc.
SUPERIOR WYOMING COAL
BUILDERS SUPPLIES
The same coal from the same mine all the time.
345-357 Grand Avenue Dial 7-5815

Sherwood's Restaurants
Direct Route Buffalo-New York
Sherwood's Grill 197 Court St. Dial 2-3071
Downyflake Shop 154 Court St. Dial 4-5327

Bates-Troy Laundry
Phone 4-1371
A Laundry Service for Every Home and Purse

NEW FALL SHOWING
I. MILLER
BEAUTIFUL SHOES
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET Dial 4-3314

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

We Carry Pepsodent
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store.
Edgar S. Bellis
Ph. 1073 116 Pondfield Rd.

McComb & McComb
Leading Finen Rug Cleaners of Westchester County
TEL. TUCKAHOE 2035 BROOK STREET
SCARSDALE, NEW YORK

OUR STORE IS AS NEAR AS YOUR TELEPHONE
FOR CHOICE
MEATS AND POULTRY
Phones 0153—0154
Pondfield Market, Inc.
S. Reis, Pres
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD

BROOKLYN

See New York City, Borough of Brooklyn

BUFFALO

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Grant: 7431, 10 to 2 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke
A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

Make the most of your DOLLARS
at
EDWARDS
A modern department store featuring fashions for the family and home furnishings of dependable quality at moderate prices.
460-470 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING CO.
Finedleaners
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

ELMIRA

Pay Cash—It Pays
Try It
WERDENBERG'S
Clothiers and Furnishers
for Men and Boys
200 WEST WATER STREET

GLENS FALLS

PLAN TO SHOP AT
The Karmelkorn Shop
Delicious Home Made Candies
COOL SODA GRILL
Fascinating Fresh Crunchy
KARMELKORN
17 WARREN ST. GLENS FALLS, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

E. S. BATCHELLER & CO.
Hardware Department Store
97 NORTH MAIN STREET
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES SPORTING GOODS

Esso
Williams & Dye Co., Inc.
95 SOUTH MAIN STREET

A TREAT
Famous BOSTON Peanuts and Salted Nuts
Mail orders filled.
BOSTON CANDY STORE

ITHACA

Servicenter, Inc.
The Home of Packard
COMPLETE ONE STOP SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Mechanical Repairs
Corner Cayuga and Green Streets

Plain and Fancy Rolls
LENRAY BAKERY
and DELICATESSEN
218 W. STATE STREET, ITHACA, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

Now a Genuine
FRIGIDAIRE
for your home priced as low as
$109.50 Ask about our easy payment plan
Nelson's Specialty Shops
108-110 EAST SECOND STREET

Landy Bros
Phone 7976
and we will store and fully insure your valuable Furs. Low Summer rates on Repairing and Remodeling.
Dyers
Furriers, Cleaners
213 Hopkins Avenue
Non-Submersion method of Cleaning and Glazing.

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing. 18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's.

JAMESTOWN
(Continued)

AUGUST SALE
Now On
Reductions in Every Department
FIELD & WRIGHT CO.
100-108 MAIN STREET

KENMORE

BROWNbilt SHOES
for Men and Women
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
for Boys and Girls
SIMMONS
Brownbilt Shoe Store
2956 Delaware Avenue, Kenmore, N. Y.

Kenmore Coal & Ice Company
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD. Ri. 1320

Kenmore Boot Shop
TREADEASY SHOES
for Women
2870 Delaware Avenue, Kenmore, N. Y.

Premier Foods
AT
WERNER'S MARKET
Prudence Corned Beef Hash
GROCERIES—DELICATESSEN
3145 Delaware Avenue Riverside 2564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting Marcelling
Gladys Chandler 2852 Delaware Ave.
Ri. 2111

LARCHMONT

Painter Decorator
F. ULLMANN
140 Harmon Drive Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

NEW YORK

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS Is Our Motto
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
Try Heim's
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 N. Grand Ave. Tel. Freeport 4957

Charles E. Whitehead & Sons, Inc.
HARDWARE, PAINTS AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS
14 North Grand Avenue, Baldwin, L. I.
5 South Main Street, Freeport, L. I.
Baldwin Store Telephones 2932 Freeport Freeport Store Telephones Freeport 60

OPTICIAN JEWELER
R. A. STAHL
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
79 GRAND AVE. BALDWIN, N. Y.
Freeport 1614

FAR ROCKAWAY

CROSSWAYS CLEANERS
and FURRIERS, Inc.
SPECIALS 49c
Plain Dresses, Coats and Suits
1859 Mott Ave., nr. Christian Science church

Kozy Kiddie Shop, Inc.
"Everything for Children From Tots to Teens"
1062 Central Avenue, *Opp. Woolworth's*
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686

Phil's
Boys' and Men's
Outfitters for Boys and Men
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

Selmar Form Studio
Foundation Garments
CORSETS AND BRASSIERES
1894 Cornaga Avenue
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-6907

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Corner Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Tel. Cedarhurst 0291 Emmons Moser
Westminster Radio
SEE THE NEW 1934
NORGE ROLLATOR REFRIGERATOR
513 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

VENETIAN BLINDS
measured and installed—lowest prices.
THE boulevard shop
141-05 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.
CLOSED EVENINGS AFTER SIX

SPECIAL
for July and August
ALL PERMANENT WAVES $5.00
CLARA P. ANDREWS, *Hairdresser*
154-22 Northern Boulevard FL. 9-2813

Furniture, Antiques, Glassware, Prints, Books, Silver, Rugs, Paintings, Works of Art Bought and Sold
Whitman's Auction Rooms
INCORPORATED
[illegible] Northern Blvd. Ph. Fl. 9-1811
Open Wed. and Sat. Evenings

FOREST HILLS

THE FOREST HILLS
TRADING POST
A Cooperative Store. Receives and Offers for Sale Odds and Ends, Antiques, Rare China, Personal Effects, House Furnishings, etc. You are invited to join the treasure hunt!
ELSIE A. BAKER, 72-14 Austin St.

JOSEPH S. ABRUZZO
6 MASTER BARBERS
"Sanitary Protection Assured"
Specializing in Children's Hair Cutting
F. H. LEADING HAIR CUTTERS
65 AUSTIN ST. at Continental Ave.

One Day Service!
All garments are insured by a $20,000 policy against fire or robbery.
Majestic Cleaners
72-19 Austin Street Boulevard 8-1516

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

In Forest Hills IT'S
RAULS
Featuring Dining in Our Garden
Dinners: 65c, $1.00 and $1.25
107-28 Continental Ave., near Queens Blvd.

Buy Your Hardware Here
Forest Hills Hardware Co. INC.
7132 AUSTIN ST. Tel. Boulevard 8-2562

NICHOLS
Specializing in SPORTSWEAR
23 CONTINENTAL AVE. BOulevard 8-7955

FREEPORT

ESSOLENE
VETERANS SUPER SERVICE STATION
MERRICK ROAD AND WASHINGTON ST.
Fuel Oils, General Repairs
Lubrication, Tires, Batteries
Phone Freeport 2738—Night Freeport 5770
FREEPORT, L. I., N. Y.

Try our delicious "FROSTED FOODS"
PITTERMAN'S MARKET
Meats and Groceries
118 S. Main St.
Freeport, N. Y.
Phone 1946
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

C. V. BOLLER CO.
Tailors and Cleaners
Quality Work—No Shrinkage
FOUR-HOUR SERVICE
70 S. GROVE ST. Phone Freeport 3098

GLEN HEAD

Charles P. Green
Builder of Estates
Complete from Roads to Decorations.
Alterations, Repairs—Reasonable.
ANYWHERE REFERENCES
P. O. Box 257 Glen Head, Long Island
Glen Cove 2433-W

HEMPSTEAD

NASSAU LUMBER CO., INC.
Dealers in
Building Materials
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 370

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

FRED W. RUGHEIMER
THE SQUARE PLUMBER
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone Hempstead 5227
ESTIMATING JOBBING
Jerusalem and Hawthorne Avenues

The Hempstead Pharmacy
300 Fulton Ave., Opp. the Station
Phone Hempstead 1356 Hempstead, N. Y.
WE SERVE YOU WITH
Breyer's Ice Cream
Free Delivery

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS—MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

For Beach or Lawn
Tables, Umbrellas and All Types Chairs
Specialists in Fishing Tackle
BLUMBERG'S
PAINTS HARDWARE
278 FRONT STREET HEMPSTEAD

GAS—OIL—REPAIRING
RICHFIELD SERVICE STATION
G. CHARLES, *Authorized Agent*
Tel. Hemp. 1839 Main, Cor. Jackson St

UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
DELCO HEAT BURNERS
CONDITIONAIRE
REFRIGERATORS
PETERSEN
Storage Battery Co., Inc.
334 FULTON AVE. HEMPSTEAD 748

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Fred's Quality Market
82-43 Roosevelt Avenue Newtown 9-9674
Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
The most modern meat market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries

DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
We Serve Dinners, Lunches, Teas
Southern Cooking
Open from 7 A. M. to 1 A. M.
3752 82nd Street Hav. 9-9422

Stanley's
Newtown 9-8650
Manufacturing FURRIER
Fur Coats, Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Order
86-17 Roosevelt Avenue at 87th Street

JAMAICA

Fur Coats designed to order at the price of a *"ready-made"* garment.
JOHN BROS.
Creative Furriers
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica, N. Y.
Ph. Rep. 9-0400 Repairing and Resyling

FRIES & BURMEISTER, Inc.
Real Estate and Mortgages
Insurance in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Republic 9-8070-8071

F. R. HARRIS
CORSET SPECIALISTS
Now Located at
163-18 JAMAICA AVE.
Phone Jamaica 6-2619
OCULIST PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED
Hours 8-5:30, Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat., to 8:30 p.m.
Telephone Republic 9-3233

John HANSEN OPTICIAN
89-03 166TH STREET (Near Shelton Avenue)

KEW GARDENS

Kew Gardens Market
BLENDERMANN BROS.
PRIME MEATS
Sea Food—Exclusive Poultry
157 Lefferts Ave RI 2-5988 VI 7-5318

Men's Clothing Needs
are well supplied by the men's wearing apparel stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 ATLANTIC AVE. LYNBROOK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 8422

SCIENTIFIC EYE-GLASS FITTING
DR. CARL H. POPPER
OPTOMETRIST
Sunrise Highway, corner Atlantic Avenue
LYNBROOK
and 242 Rockaway Ave. Valley Stream

YORK HEAT SERVICE, Inc.
Fuel Oil Oil Burners
Burner Installation and Service
189 Vincent Avenue Lynbrook, L. I.
Telephone LYNBROOK 4479

ANDERSON'S
65 Atlantic Ave., Cor. Sunrise Highway
We specialize in plate dinners and Toasted Sandwiches
Candy and Soda
Telephones Lyn 4827 and Lyn 4891

COSLOW'S KIDDIE SHOPS
OUTFITTERS TO CHILDREN
(1 Day to 14 Years)
27 ATLANTIC AVENUE, LYNBROOK

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

WINONA FISHER'S CHIMNEY CORNER
115 MAIN STREET Tel. Lynbrook 5522
HOME COOKING
Luncheon 50c Dinner 85c Holidays $1.00

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY & NEWINS, Inc.
Patchogue and Huntington
Complete Department Store
Buy your PHILCO RADIO here

Potter & Robinsons, Inc.
Established 1881
Real Estate and Insurance
30 EAST MAIN ST. Tel. Patchogue 8

Ford
Tel. Patchogue 1133
Patchogue
Auto Corporation
F. O. Muller, *Manager*
Main Street, Patchogue, N. Y.

$5 — ENNA JETTICK — $6
Now the Most Stylish
Shoes for Women
THE NEW SHOE STORE
21 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270
Port Jefferson 555

Olympia Confectionery
Home of Quality
We Make Guaranteed
Pure Ice Cream and Candy
Delicately smooth—Marvelous flavor
50c Qt. 25c Pt. 15c ½-Pt.
32 SO. OCEAN AVENUE

G. BRANDAU
16 S. OCEAN AVENUE
SELECT MEATS
AND
S. & W. CANNED GOODS

TYDOL SERVICE STATION
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
PATCHOGUE
EMMETT NEWTON, Manager
Specialized Lubrication by Specially Trained Men

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT IND. LAUNDRY, Inc.
Park Street, Blue Point, L. I.
LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANING
Telephones—Blue Point 1583
Center Moriches 506

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
DIAMONDS—WATCHES—JEWELRY
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

PATCHOGUE—Sayville

R. P. JESCHKE
Hardware, Paints, Window Shades
Housewares
Deliveries Gladly Made
19 MAIN STREET Tel. Sayville 1096

ASK EDWARDS
INSUROR—REALTOR
Established 1865
Insurance, Any Kind, Anywhere
Real Estate, Cottages, Farms, Water Front
48-50 Main St. Phone Sayville 107

THOMAS N. OTTO
Distributor of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
TEL. SAYVILLE 216

QUEENS VILLAGE

Queens Plaza Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor
Experts in All Branches of Beauty Culture
9615 SPRINGFIELD BLVD.
Missouri 7-3171

PHILECE GOWNS
OUR FALL DISPLAY OF
DRESSES—COATS—MILLINERY
IS NOW COMPLETE
Queens Theater Building, Queens Village
Fantasy Theater Bldg., Rockville Cen., L. I.

RICHMOND HILL

VICK'S
SERVICE and GAS STATION
General Auto Repairs
Greasing—Batteries
9345 104TH ST., Near ATLANTIC AVE.
CLEVELAND 3-8789

GAS SUNOCO OILS
Rejuvenate Your Car
Spring Sp. $3.95
Expert Repairs on all cars
Greater City Service Station
119-24 Jamaica Avenue at 120th Street
Virginia 7-10001

Plumbing and Heating
W. A. STILLWAGGON, Inc.
"The 20 Minute Plumber"
120-03 Jamaica Ave. Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Telephone Virginia 7-0862

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
106-09 JAMAICA AVENUE
Rich. Hill 2-4001

GREENWOOD TAXI SERVICE
Courteous and dependable. 24-Hour Service.
Safety with Independent Ownership
111th St. and Liberty Ave. Cleveland 3-4050

Phone Richmond Hill 2-3037 Estab. 1874
Hollis 5-5363
WESLEY HAFF
STORAGE WAREHOUSE
MOVERS AND PACKERS
8710 Lefferts Avenue at Jamaica Ave.

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Corsets Lingerie Hosiery Gloves
Parkway Specialty Shop
Corsets Fitted
Specializing in the Gossard Garment
HEADY & TREMMEL
8010 JAMAICA AVE. Tel. Virginia 1380

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Tel. Rockville Centre 1815 31 Yale Place
8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

SPECIAL
HOME MADE ICE CREAM READY PACKED
Quart 45c Pint 23c ½ Pint 12c
Hoffman's Beverages
Candy Luncheon Soda
SCHOELERMAN
13 NORTH PARK AVENUE TEL. 1029

VON BROOK BROS.
Fancy Groceries—Delicatessen
2 NEW Campbell's SOUPS
NOODLE SOUP MUSHROOM SOUP
19 N. PARK AVENUE Tel. 2463

BETTY HARRIS
Corsets and Braziers
of every description
fitted and altered free.
266 MERRICK ROAD R. V. C. 4008

HAGEN'S PARK AVENUE BAKERY
23 No. Park Ave. Tel. R.V.C. 1484

MOORE BROS.
Ignition—Batteries—Speedometers
Sales—CARBURETORS—Service
VACUUM TANKS, FUEL PUMPS
Tel. Rockville Centre 1422
340 Sunrise Highway
R. V. C. 805

The BELCHER BEAUTY SHOP
Specializing in Permanent Waving and Facials
243 Sunrise Highway

Expert Dry Cleaning
ONE-DAY SERVICE
No Shrinkage, Fading or Odor
CALL AND DELIVERY
MERRETT CLEANERS
60 N. VILLAGE AVE. Tel. R. V. C. 133

STANLEY M. RICE'S
are supplying the demand of the late summer shoppers with Knitted Suits and Dresses at..... $2.00
All Pastel Shades, Sizes 14 to 40
278 MERRICK ROAD Tel. R. V. C. 1499

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
Full Line of Clothing
Furnishing and Hats
9 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

WHITESTONE

ROYAL SCARLET STORES QUALITY WITH ECONOMY
Groceries
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
TED PORFILIO
1238 150TH STREET
FREE DELIVERY—IND. 3-7657

MAMARONECK

Quality and Service Since 1879
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE HOUSE FURNISHINGS
WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATORS
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
DEVOE PAINTS
44-48 EAST BOSTON POST ROAD
Telephones Mam. 1280-1281

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

Van Horson & Bertine
Coal Corporation
Jeddo Highland Coal
Furnace Oil, Coke and Wood
221 Washington Street, Mt. Vernon
OAKwood 0500

A. L. KNUDSEN
Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Free Delivery
471 So. Fifth Ave. Ph. Oakwood 0320
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Choosing a School?
Get in touch with the high-standard schools that advertise in the Monitor on Tuesday and Saturday. Several hundred school advertisers are represented in the Monitor each year.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving Packing Storage
27-33 S. 6th Ave.
Phone OAK 8802

CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.

INSURANCE
of all kinds
by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan Inc.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

We Have Some Unusual "BUYS" and RENTALS
HARRY LEVY Real Estate
Oakwood 1300
85 Gramatan Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
List your property with us.

Lugbauer & Sons
Incorporated
TAILORS, CLEANERS and DYERS
Invisible Mending and Remodeling
27 PROSPECT AVENUE
Oakwood 9225

NEWBURGH

Crowley's Milk Co., Inc.
Established 1904
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Crowley's Vitamin Ice Cream
Guernsey Raw or Pasteurized Milk
NEWBURGH, N. Y. TEL. 2300

HIGHLAND-QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST CO.
22-24 WATER STREET
BROADWAY BRANCH, 244 BROADWAY

NEW ROCHELLE

FERGUSON'S FINE FOOD
Delicious and tempting dependably pure. Phone your order in . We'll deliver it.
New Rochelle 8400
It Costs No More at Ferguson's

Special August Installation Offer on
Silent Glow Oil Burners
Install Burner NOW. Enjoy automatic hot water all Summer—No payments until Fall.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
361 North Avenue Phone N. R. 1000

I. B. COHEN
NRA
Features
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Stetson Hats
Bostonian Shoes
507 Main Street

Collom Sport Shop
CLOTHES for Town and Country
Our Entire Summer Stock at Unprecedented Prices
SIX LOCKWOOD AVENUE N. R. 5424

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

Hilda Wynands
Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving
All Lines of Beauty Culture.
276 72nd STREET SHORE ROAD 5-9190

World's Largest Range of Shoe Sizes
Men's 4 to 15
Women's 1 to 12
Over 25 Years' Experience
Palter & Fitzgerald, Inc.
297 LIVINGSTON STREET

PLUMBING and HEATING CONTRACTOR
JOBBING and Alterations a Specialty.
OIL Burners installed. Estimates cheerfully given.
FRED G. WINTERSON
2442 Nostrand Avenue Midwood

KREMER'S
Ice Cream Parlors
Candy and Luncheonette
563 Nostrand and 1705 Broadway
Service That Satisfies
Roslyn Millinery
Featuring fall models in the newest shades. Reasonably priced. Sizes 21 to 24.
620 NOSTRAND AVENUE
Between Dean and Pacific Streets

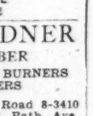
REMOVAL NOTICE
FROM ROSS' BOOK STORE 1116 to
1112 Flatbush Avenue
WATCHMAKER—JEWELER
R. M. PARTRIDGE
INGERSOLL 2-8462

THOMAS GARDNER
LICENSED PLUMBER
PLUMBING—HEATING—OIL BURNERS
ROOFING and LEADERS
227 71st St. Shore Road 8-3410
Branches—6914 4th Ave.—1451 Bath Ave.

Jerry's BEAUTY STUDIO
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
4816 13TH AVE. Windsor 6-0213-4

Freda's Beauty Shop

Croquignole and Spiral
Permanent Wave $5.00
7503 Third Avenue
Shore Road 5-9482

Serving Brooklyn 26 Years
Carlson & Carlson Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Consult Us About Your PERMANENT WAVE
284 Livingston St.
Triangle 5-3708


Borough of Manhattan and Bronx

ANNUITIES
Provide Yourself
A Guaranteed Income for Life
Life Insurance Service
Orin E. Carpenter
50 Church St., N. Y. City Wilton, Conn.
Cortlandt 7-7800 Wilton 713

DR. PAUL SCHICKLER
OPTOMETRIST
2 West Fordham Road,
Bronx, N. Y. C.
For Appointment Call SEdgwick 3-0909

NEW YORK

PORT CHESTER

COLONIAL ANTHRACITE
Office Phone Port Chester 31
Residence Phone Port Chester 3192-M
John C. Thomas
Coal - Coke - Fuel Oil
Foot of Willett Avenue

Kesbec Quality Service Stations
● ESSO ● ESSOLENE ● ESSOLUBE
427 N. Main St. Tel. 283 Foot of Byram Hill Tel. 4325

FINAL CLEAN-UP MEN'S SUITS
$18.50
Were up to 35.00
I. GOLDBERG, SON

POUGHKEEPSIE

August 23rd-24th-25th
are
WIND UP DAYS
AT LUCKEY'S
The final clean-up of Luckey's once complete summer stocks
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

THE DELICIOUS DESSERT KRE-MEL 5¢
B. & M.
Pure Food Market
PHONE 6160
FREE DELIVERY

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25th
Opening of Our New Shoe Department
The Wallace Co.
A. C. Hankinson, Inc.
PHONE 6085—5680—3091
Service Stations and Garage
Esso and Texaco
33 North Ave. and 121 Washington St.

OIL OIL
Collingwood & Seaman
PHONE 2330 35 MARKET STREET
Prices Advance Sept. 1st
DUSTLESS COAL

PRINTING
Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.
THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
22 BARCLAY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

ROCHESTER

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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Charlotte 1649 daily except Saturdays.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Harry T. B. Richardson Bakery
Fancy Cakes, Pastries to Order
72 Clinton Avenue South
Main 1770

Georgina Speare Book Shop
128 Cutler Building
BOOKS
Greeting Cards Rental Library
Main 6585

Monroe 3936-J 115 Westland Ave.
CHARLES GILLETTE
House Builder
Mason, Carpenter and General Contracting

Walter S. Beilby Milton H. Beilby
Beilby Sign Company
48 Main Street East
Main 1476 Gen. 1705-M

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Rumford Baking Powder
ELDER'S
Market and Grocery
527 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
RENTALS—SALES—MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

ALICE J. MILLER
HARPER GRADUATE
Hair Dressing—Manicuring
WELLA
PERMANENT WAVING
954 Mercantile Building Stone 524

Fire—Automobile—Annuities
Monthly Income—Surety Bonds
GENERAL INSURANCE
Call Stone 78 418-422 Granite Bldg.
George Dietrich Co., Inc.

Geo. P. Hoffman Co.
136 Brooks Avenue Genesee 3367
Local and Long Distance
MOVING
Service Since 1918

Retirement Incomes, Annuities
Life Insurance
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.
ROBERT G. COOK
900 REYNOLDS ARCADE BLDG. MAIN 458

The Cornucopia, Inc.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00

Projansky Co.
Fur Storage
2½% of the valuation.
Furriers—Tailors to Gentlewomen
39 EAST AVENUE Stone 337—338

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

Old Company's Lehigh
COAL
George W. Lindboe
Representing
Black Diamond Coal Corp.
Genesee 7800
HOME PHONE—CULVER 5522-J

FIRE AUTO
INSURANCE
In approved companies at lowest rates
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester Theatre Building
MAIN 2503

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL
and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

MR. DeVENY
Personality Hair Cutter
and Hair Dresser
823 BURKE BUILDING
is announcing Junior and Special Permanents for $3.50 until September 30th.
For Appointment Call MAIN 5429

Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
RESTAURANT and FOUNTAIN SERVICE
Temperance Beverages Only. Fresh candies from our own candy kitchen.

RYE

FUEL OIL
COAL CEMENT
Blue stone for driveways and walks.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
PHONE 1231 99 PURCHASE

Theodore Fremd
RYE, NEW YORK
MEATS and POULTRY
OF ALL KINDS
81 Purchase St., Tel. 153-152

G. E. HOTPOINT
Refrigerators and
Electric Appliances
DONEN'S MUSIC SHOP, Inc.
78 PURCHASE STREET TEL. RYE 525

SCARSDALE

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

Fertilizers, Grass and Flower Seed. Everything for House and Garden.
DEVOE PAINTS
Moth Preventive—Tanglefoot
Walter A. Hoblin, Inc.
1 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephone 3454

Depole Produce Market
BIRDS EYE
Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
34 Garth Road
Phone Scarsdale 402

PLUMBING - HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING High Powered Vacuum
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
Scarsdale 2200 Nite Call 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil—Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

Nu Back
TRADE-MARK
Foundation Garments
With and Without Inner-Belts
$3.50 to $10
THE CARL CO.

FURNITURE
Rugs and
Floor Coverings
Schenectady's Largest Linoleum Contractors. Estimates Readily Furnished.
H. S. BARNEY CO.
"Schenectady's Greatest Store"

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality!
REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.
The WALLACE CO.

NRA
GIFTS — PRIZES
Toys — Games
BOOKS
UNION BOOK CO., Inc.
207 STATE STREET

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From
Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

INSURANCE
(all kinds)
Monthly incomes paid as long as you live.
No physical exams.
R. H. HERRING
1100 Chimes Building Tel. 22191
Residence Telephone 45662

TROY

Sim & Co.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Also objects of art, Antiques, Beautiful China and Leather

UTICA

Off to College
Depend upon WELLS for a grand send-off to college. All the necessities are here! Fetching sports togs, fur coats, tweed suits, evening gowns, smart footwear, winsome hats, dainty underwear . . . and all the important "little" things too.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.
UTICA, NEW YORK

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175
The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS
for
MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

SCHWENDER'S
201 COLUMBIA STREET PL. 20419
General Electric Refrigerators, Washers
Ironers, Cleaners, Radios
Magic Chef Ranges

WEDDING GIFTS
in Silver, Glass or Pewter
W. B. WILCOX CO.
246 Genesee Street Tel. 2-0018
The Utica Home of Kirk Silver

WHITE PLAINS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday.
Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

BRUSSEL'S
FOOD MARKET, Inc.
We carry these items
Nationally Advertised in the MONITOR
KRE-MEL DESSERT
MAZOLA SALAD OIL CORN
"Quality Foods for the Table"
15 Mamaroneck Ave. Phone W. P. 10200
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

"Mender of Bad Soles"
If They Are Worn, We Will Recover Them
HATS RENOVATED
Quality Shoe Repair
77 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 4021

Westchester heats with
MAUE FUEL OIL
Telephones:
BRIARCLIFF 2100
WHITE PLAINS 7766
RYE 2343

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Permanents $5 up
Beauty Service 50c
201 S. LEXINGTON AV.
Corner Post Road
Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

DRUSS'—ROEMER'S
PHARMACIES
2 W. Post Road 196 Main St.
Tel. W. P. 1500 Tel. W. P. 260
Free Delivery
CAMERAS, FILMS, DEVELOPING PRINTING

CLEANING—59c
SUITS, COATS, DRESSES, BATHROBES (Plain)
CLEANED and PRESSED
CLIMAX
French Dry Cleaners and Tailor
20 MAMARONECK AVE. Tel. W. P. 6735

LEIGHTON'S
90 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Restaurant Bakery Catering
A delightful Colonial atmosphere where you are always welcome. Special Sunday Dinners.

J. J. FOLEY COAL CO.
COAL and WOOD
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
Phone White Plains 832

YONKERS

DE ROBERTS
Beauty Culture for the Discriminating
Permanent Waving $7.50
SHAMPOO and WAVE
Mon., Tues., Wed., $1
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting
47 MAIN STREET Tel. YON. 6438—9083

Daily Features

Cartoons of the Week

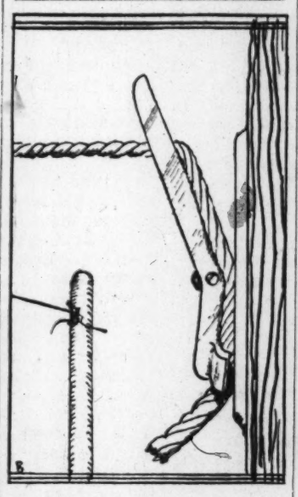
Messner in Rochester Times-Union
Patiently Waiting

Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
Unemployment—Which Is Right?

Lewis in Milwaukee Journal
Will You Tell Me What This Really Means?

Knox in Memphis Commercial Appeal
At Last!

With the Inventors



Clothes-Line Gadget

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU have trouble pulling the clothesline taut so that it will support bedding and heavy clothing, you may find this little metal gadget a washday aid. It may be screwed into the clothes post, and needs only to have an end of rope slipped through it to go to work—and the more the line tugs, the tighter it will hang on. However, the rope is easily released by pushing back the upper lever. The credit goes to W. J. Morris, Centerville Station, Ill., for U. S. Patent No. 1969026.

Quotation for Today

DON'T let us work all our life to make a living, but let us work to live all our life.—JACK MINER.

Daily Anecdote

The Spur

AN INTIMATE friend of President Lincoln called one day and told him that a member of his cabinet was working to secure the presidential nomination despite the fact that Lincoln was an avowed candidate for reëlection. The friend insisted that the member should be removed from his portfolio. Lincoln was immediately reminded of a story.

"My brother and I were once plowing corn," he said; "I driving the horse, and he holding the plow. The horse was lazy, but suddenly he rushed across the field so that I had difficulty in keeping pace with him. On reaching the end of the furrow I found an enormous chin-fly fastened upon him, and knocked it off.

"'Why did you do that?' asked my brother. I told him I didn't want the old horse bitten up in that way. 'Why,' said my brother, 'that's all that made him go!'

"If Mr.—— has a presidential chin-fly biting him, I'm not going to knock it off, if it will only make his department go."

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Rummage Sale

LAST spring I felt the need of raising money to help out the family income so I advertised in a newspaper a "Rummage Sale of Furniture and Other Household Articles."

I rented an empty store building on Main Street for two days, and put on sale furniture that had been repaired and repainted, also dishes of all kinds, pictures, cushions, small rag rugs—in fact, all those things that accumulate in one's attic and about the house.

Of course, I priced everything low—and then I realized over $50 profit. I could have sold more dishes, chairs, and dressers, as there seemed to be a great demand for these articles.

If one could have a showroom at home, or, near home, and solicit one's neighbors and sell on a small commission, I believe one could realize a good income.

Mrs. Cathern L.

In Lighter Vein

Helping Out

They had been sitting in the swing in the moonlight, alone. No word broke the stillness for half an hour until—

"Suppose you had money," she said, "what would you do?"

He threw out his chest in all the glory of young manhood.

"I'd travel!" he said.

He felt her warm young hands slide into his. When he looked up, she had gone.

In his hand lay a nickel.—*Montreal Daily Star.*

Well—

"Daddy, do you think mother knows much about raising children?"

"What makes you say that?"

"Well, she makes me go to bed when I'm wide awake—and she makes me get up when I'm awfully sleepy!"

Liberal Statement

"She's a lovely girl, and so simple in her tastes. I told her that I hadn't much of an income yet, but that I hoped I could provide for her every want."

"And what did she say?"

"She said that would be all she would ask!"—*Pearson's.*

Straining

Solicitor (in country court): "Don't you think you are straining a point in your explanation?"

Witness: "Perhaps I am, but you often have to strain things to make them clear."—*Montreal Star.*

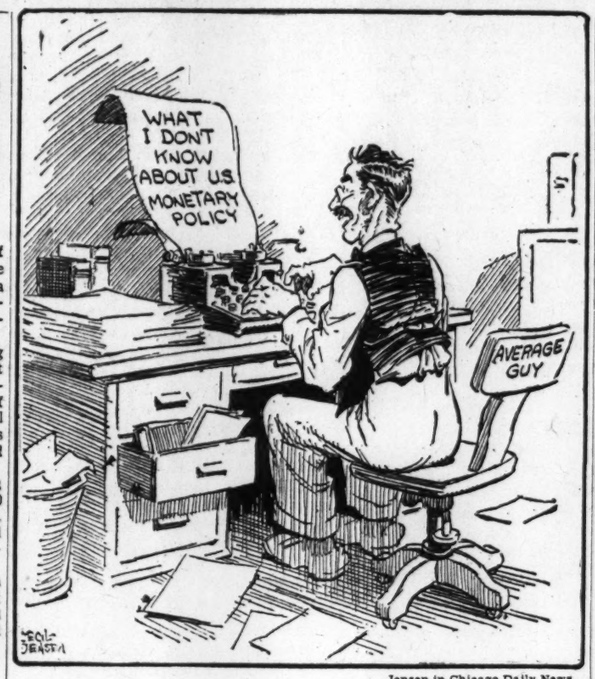
Brevities

Nelson News: Another thing that made the great men of old seem so great was the lack of candid cameras.

Punch: A famous statistician calculates that a man spends more than half of his life on his feet. And the other half, in the case of subway travelers, on other people's.

Helena Independent: Things are picking up everywhere, and soon a baby's bank will rattle again when shaken.

Shreveport Journal: The world's greatest source of argument, even exceeding that as to whether the chicken or the egg came first, is the one arising from the question: Does the wife spend too much, or the husband earn too little?



Jensen in Chicago Daily News
...ut Time to Write That Book

"Any Lunch?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Bears In Yellowstone Park Are Noted for Their Inquisitiveness and Their Insatiable Appetites. What They Do for Food When the Tourist Season Ends Must Be a Mystery. Of Course, There Is Always Hibernation to Be Resorted To. Mrs. C. L. Felch of Baker, Ore., Happened Around Just In Time to Snap Bruin in the Act of Looking Over the Food Prospects, and She Remembered the Monitor Camera Club. The Driver, According to Last Reports, Was Still Running.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Feast of Purim

MOST modern commentators identify the Feast of Purim with the unnamed feast referred to in John 5:1, since it fell between our December (cf. John 4:35) and April, the passover month (cf. John 6:4).

The feast of Purim was celebrated on the fourteenth and fifteenth of the month Adar (our March), and its origin is suggested in the apocryphal book of II Maccabees (15:36), where it is described as "Mordecai's Day" (see Esther 9:31). Mordecai is said to have instituted it, with the help of Queen Esther, to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews from the cruel decree of Haman, which was sealed in the month Adar (Esther 3:13), ordering that all the Jews should be slain.

The festival obtained its name from the "lots" (Hebrew, *Purim*) which were cast on that occasion (Esther 3:7; 9:24ff); and the Jews agreed to keep "these two days" (9:27), "these days of Purim" (v. 28).

For the Scrapbook

Gems of Wisdom

The only conclusive evidence of a man's sincerity is that he gives himself for a principle. Words, money, all things else are comparatively easy to give away; but when a man makes a gift of his daily life and practice, it is plain that the truth, whatever it may be, has taken possession of him.—*Lowell.*

Good temper, like a sunny day, spreads a brightness over everything; it is the sweetener of toil and the soother of disquietude.—*Washington Irving.*

A fool loses his estate before he finds his folly.—*English Proverb.*

The gods sell anything and to everybody at a fair price.—*Emerson.*

None sends his arrow to the mark in view
Whose hand is feeble, or his aim untrue.
—*Cowper.*

The aim of every man should be to secure the highest and most harmonious development of his powers to a complete and consistent whole.—*Humboldt.*

What They Say

Invention vs. Politics

"No amount of political or economic maneuvering can offset or combat successfully the natural results of a great invention or engineering development."—*Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.*

Constitutional Rights

"There are no more zealous guardians of constitutional rights than the officials who head and man the legal branch of our Government."—*Homer Cummings, United States Attorney-General.*

Better Homes

"First and foremost in the heart of every man and woman is the desire for a new, a better, and a cheaper home."—*Harvey Wiley Corbett, architect.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Houston, Texas

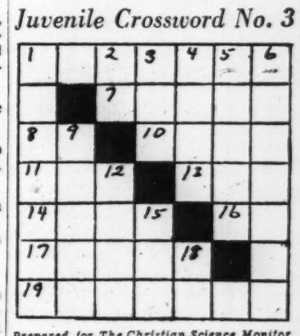
LAST spring, unemployed teachers were put to work by the PWA teaching cooking, sewing, handicraft and kindred subjects.

One teacher organized a class in dramatics, and the large enrollment indicated the desire for this kind of instruction. The members responded to her teaching with much pleasure and interest and all were greatly disappointed when such work was ordered discontinued for lack of funds.

The teacher, however, had found her work such a source of pleasure to herself as well as to the class that she lovingly continued the work for several weeks, until a regular position was offered elsewhere.

In July the checks came for all teachers that had participated in this class of work. The dramatics teacher received the largest check of all; she received compensation for the entire time she worked.

Juvenile Crossword No. 3



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Put in the ground for growth.
7—Net.
8—Exclamation of surprise.
10—Wagers.
11—A crowd.
13—To place.
14—Above.
16—Smallest state (abbr.).
17—Male voice.
19—Somewhat old.

Down

1—Advance.
2—While.
3—Beak of a bird.
4—Knots.
5—Go into.
6—Fate.
9—Hut.
12—Curve.
15—Fish eggs.
18—Railroad (abbr.).

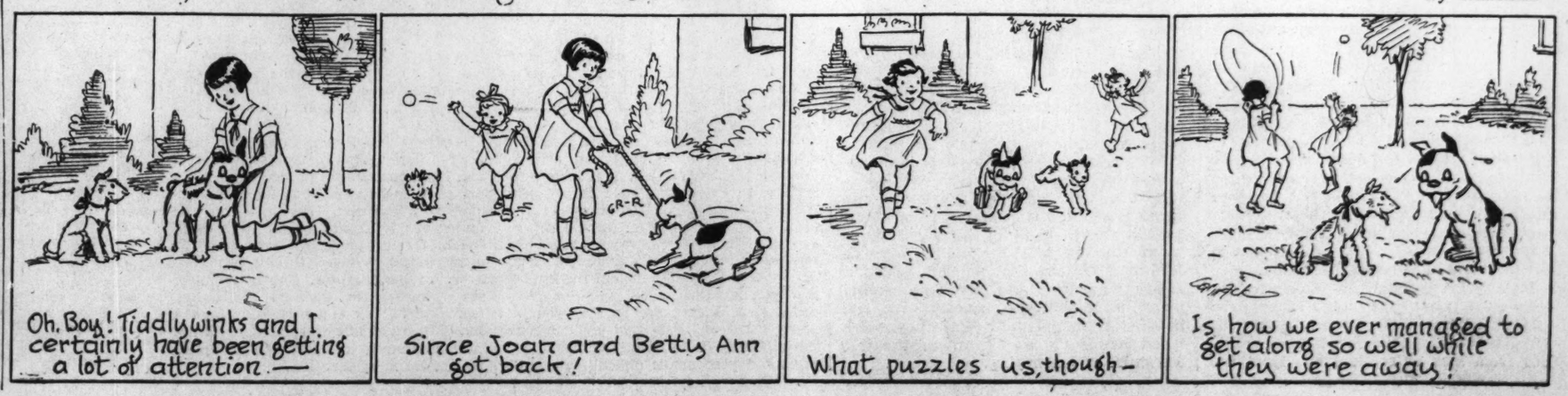
(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Today's Limerick

When money is scarce in Bordeaux,
A gay little seamstress a kreaux
Will smile at her task
And say, when you ask,
That business is just seaux and seaux.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Gang's All Here*

By CARMACK


Oh, Boy! Tiddlywinks and I certainly have been getting a lot of attention.—
Since Joan and Betty Ann got back!
What puzzles us, though—
Is how we ever managed to get along so well while they were away!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1934 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Conservative Bloc—or Party?

THE United States is increasingly becoming a field for bloc action. Formation of the Liberty League, headed by Jouett Shouse and uniting leading conservatives of both parties like John W. Davis, Alfred E. Smith, Nathan L. Miller, Irénée du Pont and James W. Wadsworth, is the latest and most important manifestation of a growing habit.

It follows such organizations as the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and the Economy League, organized minority groups which have exerted tremendous influence on the recent course of American history. The fact that several of its sponsors were connected with the earlier organizations indicates that they hope it will develop along somewhat similar lines, not itself a political organization but directing its pressure and its propaganda primarily to political purposes. Mr. Shouse would not himself make such a claim, but the situation might be summarized as one in which he, having wrecked prohibition, is now out to wreck the New Deal.

Of course the program of the league declares it seeks only to have a consequential voice in securing "constructive legislation," and care has been taken to state that President Roosevelt has been "consulted." Perhaps a better word would be "notified." And it is quite possible that the politic gentleman in the White House immediately replied, "Perfectly splendid, Jouett; perfectly splendid."

Yet from the roster of the organizers and the timing, the league has every appearance of being an answer to Mr. Roosevelt's speech at Green Bay. At that time he definitely broke over party lines and sought to ally all progressives behind the New Deal. The Liberty League breaks party lines and undoubtedly will seek to check if not to wreck the "radicalism" which its members believe is dominant in the present Administration.

This is an entirely proper objective and may be an extremely useful service. An impartial observer, having great sympathy with many of the Administration's purposes, can still perceive grave dangers in some of its methods and measures. In a two-party democratic system an opposition is essential, and so far the Republican Party has not been effective in its opposition. If the Liberty League offers a clear voice to the misgivings of conservatives, it may play a helpful part in insuring that the Government represents all the people. There is need for some counterpoise to certain ultra radical elements which are also organized or organizing.

And it may even be that Mr. Roosevelt would welcome such a counterpoise. He is enough of a politician in the best sense to recognize that advances can be made only after they have been thoroughly debated and all sections of the population have had their proportionate voice in the decision. But he seems sincerely committed to a program which those who are forming this league will oppose.

The league's own program is as beautifully vague as the usual party platform. Every American would join in "preventing any measures designed to destroy the principles upon which our Government was formulated." Yet the general tenor of Mr. Shouse's manifesto and the interesting plan for seven divisions (bondholders, stockholders, savings depositors, insurance policy holders are four of them) reflects a strong conservative leaning.

That the league will become a conservative party is doubtful, although it possesses the ingredients. And Mr. Shouse is talking in the scope of a party when he says "it will unite *several millions* of people from all walks of life who are now without organized influence in legislative matters." Many students of government will hope that it will become more than another special interest bloc. As a party, and combining with Mr. Roosevelt's breaking of party lines, it could initiate a realignment of American opinion divided honestly—as the parties are not now divided—as between liberals and conservatives.

A CCC for China?

TWO items in the news from China face each other with glaring inconsistency. One tells of famine, again reaching across parched silt-lands only a few months ago submerged under yellow floods. In Anhwei Province alone 500,000 men, women and children cry out for food. Millions throughout the land feel the effects of prolonged drought.

The other item tells of an agreement by university presidents in China whereby freshmen and sophomores will be required to take three weeks of military training each summer. The purpose is to inculcate a "military spirit." But Chinese armies are too large already, and several loans have been floated to pay off the soldiers and disband some of them.

At such a time, the spectacle of young Chinese man power being devoted to military service when it might be more profitably employed in a Civilian Conservation Corps or in a Public Works Administration does not promise much in the direction of self-help for China.

It may be argued that force of arms from outside has taken away Manchuria, and that Young China must prepare for self-defense. But China's weakness arises, not from lack of soldiers but from the insecurity of its people against economic calamities. Internal lack of unity depends for solution upon flood control, irrigation, roads and other public works.

These needs dovetail. Flood control through the impounding of water could mean irrigation in times of drought. Better dikes immediately offer better roads, since the tops of the dikes are used in this way. Every expert of standing on China's affairs has set forth proposals for carrying out in some form these public works, which would constitute the foundation for a greater measure of political and economic unity. The Nanking Government is seeking to realize this end, and is succeeding to a degree. Would not an immediate and practical step of great significance be the reversal of the new rule on military training, and substitution for it of a CCC for China?

A Modern Highwayman

A 20 PER CENT increase in road fatalities during the first half of 1934 over figures for the previous year has startled citizens of the United States into a realization of the need for an organized offensive against this modern highwayman whose plunder is human lives. The National Safety Council estimates that if this outlaw continues at his present pace, fatalities for 1934 will exceed 35,000, or 4000 more than for 1933. It is appalling that the benefits of modern locomotion should be so abused.

States and cities are rallying against the enemy who rides their highways. Those who have studied his ways say that he masquerades in many guises. Sometimes he is seen in impatience; sometimes in carelessness; again in selfishness or thoughtlessness. And the problem is how best to unmask and destroy him.

The tendency to speed is all too frequent. High speed has its legitimate uses, but the average motorist more often speeds from habit than from necessity. But if the driver would consider, for instance, that oil consumption doubles for each extra 10 miles per hour over 50, that gas consumption also increases, and that tire wear is greater at high speeds, he might appreciate the economy of a more moderate pace. Education of the individual motorist, then, may well play an important part in the campaign of safety. Speed governors limiting cars to, say, 50 miles an hour may be necessary, if the problem can be met only by drastic steps.

But let not the fast driver bear all the blame. The road mope who blocks a heavily traveled route until those bottled up behind him desperately cut out of line, is as much at fault as the motorist who presses the pedal to the floor board. The establishment and enforcement of a minimum, as well as a maximum speed would do much to remove this selfish obstructor.

The pedestrian too, needs to be educated in caution and obedience to traffic rules, and the organization of schoolboy safety patrols in many states is an encouraging indication that this work has already begun. Other safeguards, such as adequate lighting of roads, traffic lights at intersections, warnings of curves and hills, are being adopted more and more.

Thus from coast to coast the call for caution is being answered, and there is a gradual mobilization against this enemy who would turn the automobile from its normal usefulness into an instrument of destruction. Every man, woman and child may do his or her bit to help make America's highways safe, by observing the common rules of courtesy, by obeying traffic laws and by exercising good judgment.

Concerts in Transit

AN OBSERVANT historian notes that the old-fashioned ship's concert has passed. He expressly says "old-fashioned" ship's concerts. Entertainments are still given on ocean liners in aid the Seamen's Fund, but usually by professionals.

The ship's concert of pre-war days had nothing in common with the polished *divertissements* of today. One of its charms was its unalloyed amateurishness. Performers volunteered because they loved their work, particularly the elocutionists. Every passenger list included at least one artist happy to contribute "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight," or "Casabianca" with gestures. No ship's concert was ever complete without a young tenor's delighting the company with "White Wings," and a solemn *basso profundo* who rendered "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." Great was the applause if he succeeded in making the final note sound as if it had come from the engine room. And what has become of the lady violinist who used to finger her way through the intricacies of a Paganini "Caprice" while casting puzzled glances at her accompanist. Where are the amateurs of yesterday?

No doubt the Seamen's Fund still receives generous contributions from ocean travelers as the result of shipboard entertainments. But what are the travelers of 1934 receiving now that the old-fashioned concerts are no more! Better entertainment, no doubt. But hardly ever the heart-warming plaudits that they cherished as dearly as the more tangible souvenirs of journeying.

Bookman's Travels

Transcontinental Mystery Story

VANCOUVER

MYSTERY rode with us across the western plains. At Medicine Hat, Alberta, a stranger appeared on the platform of the observation car. Tall, rangy, he replied in a Scandinavian accent to my questions about the South Saskatchewan River and the public buildings of the receding city. He was courteous but brief, showed no sign of a desire to continue the conversation and, when my curiosity had been satisfied, gazed absorbedly at the converging rails.

Presently he unobtrusively produced a pencil and a pad of paper. Puzzled, I surreptitiously watched him. Certainly, I thought, he was not a man of letters, nor even a journalist. From time to time he scribbled notes. Then he folded the sheet and sat again in silent reverie.

* * *

A little farther on, we passed a group of red ranch buildings. (For this was sheep-raising country.) Beside the roadbed stood a man in working clothes. The stranger tossed his note over the rail, the waiting man ran after the train, picked up the folded paper, and the two saluted each other with upraised arms.

Then more reverie, and more making of notes. And as the train slowed down for the station at Suffield, another folded paper was dropped over the rail, a young man in an open-neck shirt ran out to pick it up, and again the salute was exchanged. Yet a third time the stranger went through his routine, and once more a man received and acknowledged the communication.

A few stations more, and the stranger disappeared, as silently as he had come, and was not seen again.

Who was this man of mystery, and who were his confederates? Was the stranger a Communist agitator, or an international spy, or just a rancher sending greetings to his friends? I am afraid I shall never know.

But that salute of upraised hand is not the prerogative of agitators and spies only. It is the universal greeting of man to man on traveled roads. Men working in the fields, women standing in cottage doors, children at play, all wave as trains pass, and the voyagers, if they are not self-engrossed, wave in return.

* * *

If the stranger *was* a Communist, he did well to leave the train before we reached Kamloops, British Columbia. There, two officers of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police patrolled the platform. I spoke to one of them, a stalwart youngster who had the blue of the far mountains in his eyes. He was quite clear about the proper treatment for Communists: ride 'em down.

I was about to suggest to him that something might be said for the English method—to let them say their say in Hyde Park. But he was saying evenly, "Of course, I don't know who you are," and looking at me steadily. So I quickly told him that I was just a vacationing newspaper man, and walked with careful deliberation back to my car.

L. A. SLOPER.

Celebrities Off Parade: Henry James

By William Dana Orcutt

Author and expert on typography, the art of printing and the making of fine books.

I HAVE always been glad that my acquaintance and association with Henry James was before the Great War, because of the personal metamorphosis his friends record as having taken place during that devastating cataclysm. Yet I can easily believe that he became his truest self after he came face to face with conditions that outraged his intellectual faith. The occasion of our first meeting was a desire on my part to have him write a critical essay on "The Tempest," for an elaborate edition of Shakespeare I was planning to publish.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Henry James

Frankly, I have never been an admirer of the James literary style. In his earlier works, particularly in "Roderick Hudson," I recognized the strength of his character study and what might perhaps be called his intellectual acuteness. At that time a novel attempting to hold its reader by means of painstaking analysis and observation, or by sheer subtlety of suggestion, was unknown, and these volumes interested me as representing a literary innovation. Even so, my attitude was that of a student rather than of a reader who absorbs a story because he enjoys it. Henry James' later work showed so obviously that his writing had become a personal adventure in which the author sought to discover how much emphasis he could give to thoughts of really minor consequence by clothing them in involved and ponderous verbal expressions, that I gave him up in despair.

But, still, I wanted Henry James to write that essay for "The Tempest." When I lunched with him at his London club, he asked the reason why.

* * *

"Because it is the only one of Shakespeare's plays," I answered, "in which we directly touch Shakespeare the man, and I believe that your analysis of him would be a contribution to Shakespeariana."

He was obviously pleased, "I accept the commission with great anticipation," he responded promptly. "I will challenge this artist—the monster and magician of a thousand masks, and make him drop them, if only for an interval."

Later he invited me to Lamb House, his home at Rye, in Sussex. After once seeing it, no one could imagine Henry James living anywhere else, or any one but Henry James living among these typically personal surroundings. The house was Georgian—located at the top of a winding street, giving a view of the sea and the marshes between. When I was announced, James came in from the garden, still holding in his hand a book, the reading of which I had interrupted. His greeting appeared to be a part of an established ritual, and the formality seemed somewhat to temper the cordiality of his welcome. This could not have been otherwise, with my host true to type. Henry James always felt himself the lion—at home, in London drawing rooms, or wherever he might be. He expected to attract attention, and his personality commanded it. As an impartial witness, I can testify that he impressed me at once as being fully entitled to his own estimate of himself.

Yet I soon discovered that all this was a mask, as unreal as that which he had boasted he would tear from Shakespeare's face. My friendship with his brother, William James, was an immediate bond of sympathy, and it was not long before he was talking freely of himself and of his work.

"I was never an American," he told me frankly. "My American birth and parentage were purely incidental. Even as a small boy, my favorite pastime was to lie on the rug and study the caricatures in Punch, whilst other boys of my own age were engaged in outdoor sports. There is no place in the world where you can study British characteristics as you can in Punch."

He lived in England and in Italy from his eleventh through his seventeenth year, assimilating the culture of his environment the more readily because of his natural receptiveness for it. On his return to Newport, Rhode Island, he found himself living in a home where the atmosphere peculiarly fitted into his idea of what life should be. His father was a writer on ethics and religion, whose style was impassioned and eloquent, and the conversation he encouraged with his sons was kept on a level rarely maintained. Perhaps there was no American family where the daily contact between its members was more brilliant or more abnormally original and refined. Here young Henry deliberately settled down to train himself to become a writer, and here was developed the Jamesian style which, under all the circumstances, could scarcely be considered an affectation. The only interruption was the brief time spent at the Harvard Law School, "where," James confided to me, "I studied little law, but learned much about books from James Russell Lowell."

* * *

Each time I met Henry James after this I felt that he had grown steadily in personal attractiveness, even though I found myself less and less interested in his writings. His style became more convoluted, and he seemed even more determined to tie himself up in complicated expressions. I have always wondered what would have happened if his essay on "The Tempest" had been approached in this mood! In it, as a matter of fact, he returned to the simplicity and charm of his younger style. Could one ask for a clearer statement of the impression with which "The Tempest" leaves us than these words: "Here at last the artist is so generalised, so consummate and typical, so frankly amused with himself, that it is as if he came to meet us more than his usual half way, and as if, thereby, in meeting *him*, and touching him, we were nearer to meeting and touching the man."

During the Great War, Henry James lost that ever-present optimism which was his chief asset. The idea that such a situation was possible was simply beyond his comprehension, and the shock saddened him. Then he returned to work among the wounded soldiers to give to his energy an outlet which he could no longer find in his writing. For those who never knew Henry James personally, I can imagine no greater incongruity than the thought of this association, but to me it was simply a natural expression of that innate humanity which his life and training failed ultimately to restrain. I wish he might have given us a novel after that experience. With his consummate power to transcribe phases of character into well defined and suggestive prototypes of men in conflict, tempered by his newly developed humanity, he could have given us a picture of the period beyond the reach of any other writer.

(Next Thursday: William James)

North . . South . . East . . West

Is There an Economic Panacea?

By Frank L. Perrin

PROBABLY in the offices of many newspaper editors the world over there are on file almost numberless plans which have been submitted and recommended by their authors as panaceas for the economic ills endured during recent years. I am considerate enough and charitable enough to believe that, in the main, these proposed plans have been inspired and formulated by persons without selfish aims or motives and whose great hope is that they may aid humanity in its battle for recovery.

There seems to be a growing conviction that no mere theoretical palliative will correct the stubborn discordant condition in which the people of nearly every country find themselves. Many of the supposed expedients have been tried. From barter to strikes, from paper duebills to devaluated gold dollars, from Communism to new-deal Democracy, the entire scale has been, or is being, run. But, like the ancient prophets of Baal, the high priests and political prognosticators have failed to bring down the fire which they hoped would purify and minimize the accumulated dross of human selfishness and human idolatry. The elusive dollar is still the god of their fond hopes.

* * *

But out of it all there may, even now, be emerging a somewhat clearer and better understanding of the problem itself. With this there will come, unquestionably, a keener appreciation of what the remedy must be. In this light it may be discovered that these processes of production, of which the geniuses of our modern world have been so proud, need not be abandoned or readjusted. The machine has been blamed. Directed against it has been the hatred and the jealousy of those who believe they have suffered solely because of it.

Our friends in Australia are just now discussing a proposed method of accomplishing this adaptation. I am not presuming to determine, even for myself, the practicability or soundness of the plan which they propose. But I am persuaded to believe that they have gone somewhat farther than some others in gaining a correct appraisal of the fundamental difficulties to be met and overcome. Had it ever occurred to you, or have you ever been told by someone whom you could believe, that our present-day economic difficulties can be traced quite directly to the refusal to share our material blessings as we have been taught to share them? That sharing, to meet specifications, must be on a basis of equality. Now this does not always mean share and share alike. It means, logically, sharing upon a basis of service and giving. Let us see if this can be elucidated.

In every progressive and democratically governed country the balance between production and distribution, or consumption, has been upset by tremendously increased mechanization of industry. I visited a factory a few days ago where machines were doing the work of perhaps five or six times the number of men and women actually employed. The rule applies universally, although in many instances the ratio of those actually employed would be smaller.

Now the theory of our Australian friends who are sponsoring the new recovery plan seems to be that those of this and preceding generations of wage earners who by their industry have contributed to the growth of great industrial enterprises which have been invaded by the machine have not themselves surrendered their right to be employed by or to share in the profits of industry. At first blush this seems to smack of some form of Socialism of which people as a whole have never quite approved.

* * *

Now the answer is, as our remote neighbors see it, that the only insurer of restored and continued prosperity of industry is a wider and better distribution of the products of the machine. If this is true then the interests of capital and labor are identical. But how is this to be made practical and operative? Our friends suggest an answer. Here it is, in brief.

First, by legislation, forbid arbitrary price inflation. Insure against profiteering. Next, issue social credit, equal to 25 per cent, to be applied in making commodity purchases. This may not be found, by practical test, to be the remedy sought. Capitalism calls it socialistic. The ultra-radical no doubt calls it futile because of its mildness. But it promises something in the way of equalization, increased buying and utilization, and a speeding up of idle wheels which is not now assured by bonuses and increased tribute taken by taxation.

Mirror of Opinion

Please Be Temperate

IF THERE'S a sobered group in the country now, it ought to be the repealists. Indirectly, it ought to be every other group that has been guilty of promising a sudden, vast reform, a new day and all that.

The repealists, meaning the leaders in the movement, promised to "take the money away from the bootleggers and give it to the Government," thereby affording tax relief through a new source of revenue. But the bootleggers, by official reports, are doing as well as ever, maybe somewhat better than before. Revenue—national, state and local—has fallen far below expectations, and there has been no tax relief, with the exception of a few federal items, which were soon more than offset by other new or increased levies.

The repealists promised to reduce or eliminate the cost of enforcement. But the cost is getting back to the usual sum; it may even exceed previous figures, and government forces may be larger than before.

The repealists promised temperance. It certainly has not come, if arrests for intoxication and for drunken driving are any indication of conditions.

So it has gone. But if temperance has not come in one direction, it at least can and should come in another. It is temperance in reform agitation, reason, moderation and caution in the making of promises.—*Kansas City (Mo.) Times.*

The Wide Horizon

World Views and Reviews

Labor Opens a Door at Geneva

By Felix Morley

Author of "The Society of Nations"

THE force of propaganda is always weaker than the logic of circumstance. This ancient truism, blithely ignored by the servants of causes, has been profoundly demonstrated this week by the entry of the United States into the International Labor Organization. Welcome as the move is to all believers in constructive international coöperation, both the ease and the relative speed of this notable action have been surprising to many who believed themselves close students of American relations with the League. Why, many are asking, should membership in the I. L. O. precede adherence to the World Court?

Yet it is perfectly logical that the United States should have joined the I. L. O. first. In the first place, the I. L. O. is the most clearly nonpolitical, the most completely technical, of all League agencies. And American policy, mindful of tradition and regardless of Administration, has ever stressed the desirability of technical, the difficulties of political, coöperation.

In the second place the League's political organization has shown grave fundamental weaknesses. Its economic program on the other hand, though more honored in the breach than the observance, is far less subject to valid criticisms. And of the economic program the I. L. O. is a very important part.

Thirdly, the social ideals of the Roosevelt Administration are clearly attuned to the same general objectives as the I. L. O. The standards Americans set for themselves will be easier to attain and maintain if they are world-wide in application. And efforts to restore the United States overseas trade in part depend upon universality in these objectives.

* * *

Both the basic aim of the International Labor Organization and the essential reason for American membership therein are found in that part of the preamble of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles (this section being the organic act of the I. L. O.) which asserts that "the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries." The procedure through which the organization seeks to obtain this objective is an excellent illustration of the skill and care expended in building practical machinery of international coöperation at Geneva.

In its fifteen years of existence the I. L. O. has adopted, through the agency of conferences normally held once a year, forty separate conventions dealing with working conditions of international concern. The convention dealing with equality of treatment in industrial accidents has been ratified by 33 member states. At the other end of the scale is the convention limiting hours of underground work in coal mines to 7¾ a day, which has so far received only one outright ratification—that of Spain. All told there have been 630 ratifications by 49 member states of these 40 conventions.

The national sovereignty of each member of the I. L. O. is completely safeguarded. Adoption of a convention at the annual conference entails only one obligation for participating governments. This is that the convention should be sponsored by each national executive with a view to incorporation in its own social legislation, national or local. Frequently industrial nations give a conditional ratification, contingent on similar action by specified competitors. And in the case of federal governments, such as the United States, a draft convention need only be regarded as a "recommendation," to be ignored if it runs counter to the division of powers laid down in the national constitution.

* * *

To prevent adoption of conventions which will not be ratified, and will therefore be totally ineffective, the I. L. O. follows what is known as the "double discussion" system. No draft convention can be adopted the year it is recommended to the annual conference by the governing body. In this session it is thoroughly discussed and members agree to send to the International Labor Office (the permanent secretariat of the I. L. O.) their considered opinion on the project. The following year, in the light of criticisms, an amended convention is put to vote.

An even more effective check to hasty action is provided by the very interesting system of tri-partite representation. The government, employers and labor are all represented in the separate national delegations, the first group with two votes, the last two groups with one vote each, of the four votes allotted to each country. To anyone who has taken the trouble to consider this procedure, the belief that any country can be coerced against its will by the I. L. O. is absurd.

From this fate it is insured by the admirable research work of the International Labor Office and the invaluable exchange of information provided by the quarterly meetings of the governing body and the annual labor conference. From both of these the United States is certain to benefit. Many of the standards established by I. L. O. conventions are already universally accepted in America. In other fields, where the United States is lagging, a little intensive education will do no harm.

[Political reform in New York is the topic of tomorrow's Wide Horizon article.]